Revisionist Bibliography 1981

by Keith Stimely

http://www.ihr.org/books/stimely/stimely.shtml

- Abrams, R. H. *Preachers Present Arms*. Round Table Press; 1933.

  Description of WWI Allied propaganda techniques.

- Al-Abid, Ibrahim. *127 Questions & Answers on the Arab-Israeli Conflict*. P.O. Box 5376, Beirut, Lebanon: Near East Ecumenical Bureau for Information & Interpretation; 1973.

  One of the best Arab works to expose Zionist banditry. Factual and referenced.

- Zuckerman, Solly. *From Apes to Warlords*. Harper and Row; 1978.

  The memoirs of one of Winston Churchill's wartime scientific advisors, an expert on the effects of aerial bombardment on life, industry, and morale. Zuckerman was co-author of the survey-report which formed the basis for Prof. Lindemann's famous Minute to Churchill of 30 March 1942, advocating saturation-bombing of residential districts in German industrial cities. His comments on Lindemann's misinterpretation of that report, and on the famous Tizard-Lindemann conflict over bombing policy, are illuminating, though ultimately he raises more questions than he answers.

- Anderson (editor), George L. *Issues and Conflicts: Studies in Twentieth Century American Diplomacy*. University of Kansas Press; 1959.

  Contains a long and favorable essay on "Historical Revisionism Following the Two World Wars," by Louis Martin Sears, Professor Emeritus of History at Purdue University. The court historian editor was so incensed at Sears' sympathetic discussion of Revisionism that he felt compelled to disrupt the essay with some footnote-insertions of his own, thus unwittingly providing an excellent example of the smear-treatment accorded Revisionists by the Establishment.

- Anonymous. *The Myth of the Six Million*. Noontide Press; 1969.

  The first ever English-language book to refute the "Holocaust " Allegedly written by a California professor.

- Anonymous. *The Nuremberg "Trial"*. Sons of Liberty; 1978.

  (First published 1946) One of the first booklets to appear in America attacking the "delayed drumhead court-martial" otherwise known as the Nuremberg Trial. Particular attention is paid to the activities of Chief U.S. Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson in rigging up the "trial" and indictment which carefully overlooked any crimes committed by the Allies. Also examined are the excellent qualifications of two of the American "judges" at the "trial": Francis Biddle and Owen Roberts. The former was well-versed in the legal nuances involved in defining "aggressive war," having conjured up all sorts of pseudo-legal justifications for FDR's attempts to provoke a high-seas shooting war with Germany in 1941. The latter was the man behind the infamous Roberts Commission lie-report on Pearl Harbor. These two thus provided rather appropriate company for Russia's own legal whores in dispensing the Stalinoid brand of justice at Nuremberg.

- App, Austin J. *A Straight Look at the Third Reich*. Boniface Press; 1974.

  A distinguished American scholar asks the question: "Hitler and National Socialism, How Right? How Wrong?" and comes up with some unorthodox answers. These must be all the more "shocking" to the unenlightened victims of the history-blackout by virtue of App's trademark "no-holds-barred" style.

- App, Austin J. *Autobiography*. Boniface Press; 1977.

  Frank and revealing memoirs of the foremost German-American figure of the postwar era -- and one of the earliest and most vocal World War II Revisionists. Forty-three chapters cover all aspects of App's life, from his boyhood in Michigan through his long and distinguished career as an educator to his postwar forays into political, social, and historical consciousness-raising (and hell-raising). His polemicism earned him the honor of obtaining the life-long enmity of such types as Drew Pearson, Walter Winchell, and Ben Hecht. Perhaps App's main contribution to Revisionism is that his has been the principal voice in raising and keeping alive the issue of the "unholy trinity" (Morgenthau Plan Forced Repatriation, the German Expulsions) of Allied war crimes after World War II.

- App, Austin J. *Morgenthau Era Letters*. Boniface Press.

  An interesting and illuminating collection of 119 letters written by the author (three-fourths of them in the 1941-1950 period) to various influential personages and publications, presenting vigorous comments on the causes and course of World War II, and the Allied occupation policies and actions in post-war Germany.

- App, Austin J. *The Six Million Swindle*. Boniface Press; 1973.

  Brief but factual essay on the post-war implications of the "Holocaust" fraud.

- App, Austin J. *The Sudeten-German Tragedy*. Boniface Press.

  A short but succinct description of the atrocities committed against the expatriate Germans in central Europe.

- Armstrong, Anne. *Unconditional Surrender*. Rutgers University Press; 1961.

  The standard scholarly book on the history and implications of the outstanding political and diplomatic blunder of the Allies in WW II.

- Bailey, T. A. *The Man in the Street*. Macmillan; 1948.

  This book is by a leading American diplomatic historian who is a strong partisan of Roosevelt. Nevertheless he is honest enough to concede that the President lied this country into war. Bailey justifies this mendacity on the grounds that such deception was necessary, since the American people were not capable of understanding their own best interests.

- Balabkins, Nicholas. *Germany Under Direct Controls*. Rutgers University Press; 1963.

  The treatment of West Germany. Morgenthau Plan from 1940.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Revisionism & The Promotion of Peace. Privately published; 1960.

  A short essay on the state-of-the-art of revisionism. Reprinted from Liberation (Summer 1958).

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. The Genesis of the World War, 3rd edition. Knopf; 1929.

  Best survey of the subject for the general reader, with useful annotated bibliography.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. In Quest of Truth and Justice. National Historical Society; 1928.

  The most complete summary of the Revisionist controversy over the causes of the first World War.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. World Politics in Modern Civilization. Knopf; 1930.

  Last half of this book is the standard Revisionist survey of war guilt literature and the main problems created by the post-war treaties.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Shall the United States Become the New Byzantine Empire? Privately published; 1947.

  One of Barnes' first forays into Cold War Revisionism, and an anticipation of themes raised by the later generation of "New Left" revisionists. Criticizes Truman's plans to bail out the British Empire (yes, again) in its troubles in the Balkans and the Middle East.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Rauch on Roosevelt. Sons of Liberty; 1978.

  (Reprint of privately printed 1952 edition.) Barnes demolishes court historian Basil Rauch and his Roosevelt From Munich to Pearl Harbor-one of the most extreme and vulnerable attempts at defending and obscuring the Roosevelt pro-war policy. One of Barnes' hardest-hitting booklets, a classic example of one historian calling another's bluff.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Crucifying the Saviour of France. Privately published; 1945.

  In this, his first Revisionist brochure on the second world war, Barnes outlines the case for Marshall Pétain, as presented by Mrs. Seton Porter in her lengthy manuscript on Pétain's role in stepping in to save France from the ravages of a stupid war. (Unfortunately, Mrs. Porter's book remains unpublished to this day.) Petain himself read a translation of this booklet in his prison cell, shortly before his death.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Selected Revisionist Pamphlets. IHR; 1980.

  (Reprint of 1972 Arno Press edition.) A handy collection of some of Barnes best. Excellent introduction to the whole Revisionist controversy after World War II through the eyes of the protagonist.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. The Chickens of the Interventionist Liberals Have Come Home to Roost. Sons of Liberty; 1977.

  (Reprint of privately printed 1954 edition. Also available in Barnes' Selected Revisionist Pamphlets.) Describes the ideological "flip-flop" of those "old liberals" who, mindful of the lessons of Revisionism of World War I, were all for neutrality and pacifism in the early thirties -- until The Devil Himself came along in Germany, to be replaced at the end of the war by a new League of Devils from Russia. This is one of the most biting critiques of the new "totalitarian liberalism" and its concommittant "globaloney" ever to appear in print. Writing in 1954, at the height of the much-exaggerated "McCarthy era," Barnes does not try to conceal a certain satisfaction that the liberal totalitarians are at last getting a taste of the fear-and-smear techniques they themselves used against non-interventionists and Revisionists in the late thirties and forties. Poetic Justice.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Was Roosevelt Pushed Into War By Popular Demand in 1941? Sons of Liberty; 1977.

  (Reprint of privately printed 1951 edition.) Barnes' reply, delivered at the 1950 convention of the American Historical Association, to a paper of Prof. Dexter Perkins in which Perkins had argued that Roosevelt merely "followed the lead" of American public opinion (as measured by polls in 1940-41) in moving toward war. Barnes notes how Perkins distorted and twisted his statistics in order for them to follow his "line," and then examines those polls himself, concluding that when the often "loaded" questions are "unloaded," the real answer of the American people at that time becomes clear, a consistent and overwhelming opposition to any moves recognized as likely to get America into war.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer [and others]. Select Bibliography of Revisionist Books Dealing with The Two World Wars and Their Aftermath. Privately published; 1958.

  Compiled by Barnes and 7 other scholars, this includes often-colorful synposes of each work listed. Much Revisionist work has been done since this was put together, but it remains the indispensable guide to early Revisionism. (The entire contents have been incorporated into the present bibliography.).

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Blasting the Historical Blackout. Boniface Press; 1976.

  Originally published by the author in 1962, this 42-pager is devoted to an appraisal of the Revisionist breakthrough marked by the publication of Taylor's Origins of WWII (q.v.).

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century. IHR; 1980.

  A reprint of Barnes' 123-page monograph on Pearl Harbor, originally published in 1968 in the journal Left and Right (and later by Arno Press & The New York Times, 1972). Murray Rothbard called this article "(Barnes') final word on the task which had occupied him for the last quarter of a century: the true story of Pearl Harbor ... the culminating synthesis of a quarter century of Revisionist inquiry.".

- Barnes (editor), Harry Elmer. Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers; 1953.

  A comprehensive symposium by eight leading Revisionist scholars dealing with all important phases of the second world war insofar as it affected the United States, including the European background and the disastrous aftermath. Especially notable for demonstrating the determined effort of historians, newspaper editors, and commercial publishers to prevent the truth from reaching the American public, and for its exposure of the shameless efforts to stifle the

truth concerning Pearl Harbor. The best general book on the causes and results of the entry of the United States into the second world war.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. The Court Historians Versus Revisionism. Privately published; 1952.

  Barnes takes apart two war-mongering books: Langer & Gleason's The Challenge To Isolation 1937-1940, and Herbert Feis's The Road to Pearl Harbor. Cynical in the extreme.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Revisionism & Brainwashing. Privately published; 1962.

  A survey of the war-guilt question in Germany after two world wars.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. The Barnes Trilogy. IHR; 1979.

  Compilation of three of Barnes' best-known Revisionist pamphlets: The Court Historians Versus Revisionism, Blasting the Historical Blackout, and Revisionism & Brainwashing (q.v.).

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. Revisionism: A Key to Peace, and Other Essays (Cato Paper No. 12). Cato Institute; 1980.

  The title essay, here presented for the first time since its appearance in the Spring, 1966 Rampart Journal, is the lengthy bibliographic review and summing-up of the state of revisionism. In it Barnes develops the theme that the Historical Blackout has been supplemented by the "blur-out" (by which the Establishment at last guardedly admits long-time revisionist contentions, but blurs them out by dwelling on a mass of irrelevant and secondary detail -- the classic example being Roberta Wohlstetter's whitewash, Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision) and the "smother-out" (by which discussion of critical issues is drowned out in a cacaphony of wailing about alleged "Nazi atrocities"). Also presented here are "Revisionism and the Historical Blackout" and, for the first time, Barnes' long-suppressed essay on "How '1984' Trends Threaten American Peace, Freedom, and Prosperity." Introduction by James J. Martin.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer. The Struggle Against the Historical Blackout, 9th edition. Privately published; 1952.

  Probably Barnes' single most important World War II Revisionist brochure -- and the longest, continually revised and expanded. In describing the story of the Blackout as it unfolded, Barnes reviewed each significant development in Revisionist historiography, and then examined the treatment (or lack of treatment) given by the mass media, the reviewers, and the Establishment generally. Court historians like Samuel Elliot Morison, Samuel Flagg Bemis, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Thomas A. Bailey, and assorted other Liberal ideologues learned to think

twice about what they were going to say in print, knowing that Barnes would call their bluffs in future editions of this devastating brochure.

- Barron, Bryton. Inside the State Department. Comet Press.

  Critical and informing analysis of the make-up, policies and methods of the U.S. State Department in recent years. Reveals the growth of a large and unwieldy permanent bureaucracy which controls much policy and virtually all publication, irrespective of the party in power. Especially stresses the delays and censorship in publishing diplomatic documents which might reflect on the integrity and wisdom of the president and high officials in the State Department. Throws much light on official contributions to the "Historical Blackout.".

- Bartlett, Bruce R. Cover-Up: The Politics of Pearl Harbor 1941-1946. Arlington House; 1978.

  Very thorough re-statement of the revisionist position on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent cover-up by and for FDR and his henchmen -- containing new findings from the National Archives. Traces the origins of American involvement in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters and the "back door to war" plan, the scapegoating of Adm. Kimmel, and the progression of the official investigations culminating in the Joint Congressional Investigation of 1946. An appendix reproduces the complete John T. Flynn pamphlet, The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor.

- Bass (editor), Herbert J. America's Entry into World War I. Dryden Press; 1964.

  An "American Problem Studies" anthology, presenting differing interpretations of the reasons why America entered the war. Was the primary cause really Germany's submarine campaign against America? Or was it in fact the very un-neutral American diplomacy -- and the vested interest of powerful American financiers and industrialists in the ultimate victory of the Allies whom they were so abundantly and profitably supplying -- provoked this campaign, with all its consequences? Includes selections from the Revisionist writings of Harry Elmer Barnes, Charles Callan Tansill, Horace C. Peterson, Edwin Borchard, and Paul Birdsall.

- Bausman, Frederick. Facing Europe. Century; 1926.

  Brilliant statement of the lessons which should have been learned from the first world war by American citizens. They were learned from 1926 to 1937, and then unlearned under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

- Beale (editor), Howard K. Charles A. Beard: An Appraisal. University of Kentucky Press; 1954.

The memorial volume on the Revisionist whom even critics concede is the likeliest candidate for the title: greatest American historian of this century. This is not a traditional festschrift; a massive volume along that line had been planned as early as 1939, but because of Beard's foreign policy views and World War II Revisionism, many scholars and friends deserted him and the project.

- Beard, Charles A. American Foreign Policy in the Making, 1932-1940. Yale University Press; 1946.

  These books by the late dean of American historians constitute the most complete and authoritative treatment of the evolution of Roosevelt foreign policy from isolationism to interventionism and war. The second volume is the most detailed account of Roosevelt's maneuvering the Japanese into the attack at Pearl Harbor, providing the full political and diplomatic background.

- Beard, Charles A. President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War, 1941. Yale University Press; 1948.

  These books by the late dean of American historians constitute the most complete and authoritative treatment of the evolution of Roosevelt foreign policy from isolationism to interventionism and war. The second volume is the most detailed account of Roosevelt's maneuvering the Japanese into the attack at Pearl Harbor, providing the full political and diplomatic background.

- Beatty, Ilene. Arab and Jew in the Land of Canaan. Regnery; 1957.

  Judicious, informed and readable account of Jewish-Arab problems and relations in Palestine. An historical and analytical treatment, with reasonable suggestions for a solution short of a third world war.

- Beazley, Raymond. The Road to Ruin in Europe, 1890-1914. Dent; 1932.

  Brilliant and realistic summary of the causes of the first world war by one of the most distinguished of contemporary British historians.

- Beck, Philip. Oradour: Village of the Dead. 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8JL: Leo Cooper; 1979.

  A senior British journalist describes the Oradour massacre of French civilians by Alsatian soldiers with remarkable restraint and objectivity.

- Belgion, Montgomery. Victor's Justice. Regnery; 1949.

  Brief but powerful pioneer work on the war-crimes trials underlining their inhumanity and injustices. Previously published in England as Epitaph on Nuremberg, Falcon Press, 1946.

- Beloff, Max. The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia, 1929-1941, 2 Vols. Oxford University Press; 1949.

  The most complete and reliable account of Russian foreign policy in the decade preceding the German attack on Russia in June 1941.

- Berger, Elmer. Who Knows Better Must Say So. Arnerican Council for Judaism; 1956.

  First-hand observations on the Middle Eastern problems by a leader of the Jewish anti-Zionists in the United States.

- Berger, Elmer. Memoirs of an Anti-Zionist Jew. Institute for Palestine Studies; 1978.

  Fascinating biography of a unique rabbi.

- Bethell, Lord Nicholas. The Last Secret. Basic; 1974.

  Adds much material to Epstein's research on the repatriations of Russians and their families who ended the war on the wrong (i.e. losing) side.

- Bewley, Charles. Hermann Göring and the Third Reich. Devin-Adair; 1962.

  The first ever full-scale Revisionist treatment of the life of a major figure of the Third Reich. Bewley was Irish Minister to Berlin in pre-war days, and knew Göring well. He explodes a lot of myths about Göring the man and the statesman, but does not spare him certain criticisms. The last 100 pages are an extended treatment of the Nuremberg Trial and Göring's role in it. Highlighted is his brilliant performance under Justice Jackson's cross-examination, which reduced the U.S. Prosecutor to fits of trembling incoherency. Bewley also conclusively proves that the Reichsmarshall knew nothing of any "extermination" plan. This massive (500-page) tome remains the definitive biography of Hitler's second-in-command.

- Bishop, Jim. FDR's Last Year. London: Hart-Davis, McGibbon; 1975.

  Details the fantastic cover-up involving medical men and government officials alike, of the state of the President's physical and mental health in the crucial last year of the war. The image of Roosevelt at Yalta is that of a sick and hopelessly naive old man, hypnotized by his own platitudes, who didn't know what was going on. What "went on," of course, was the caning up of Eastern Europe for Uncle Joe.

- Borchard, E. M. and Lage, W. P. Neutrality for the United States. Yale University Press; 1940.

The first half of this book is an unrivalled and extremely competent indictment of the Wilson-Lansing diplomacy for its drastic departures from neutrality and strict international law.

- Borning, Bernard C. The Political and Social Thought of Charles A. Beard. University of Washington Press; 1962.
- Brandenberg, Erich. From Bismarck to the World War. Oxford University Press; 1927.

  Good summary from the German viewpoint by one of the ablest of modern German historians, and a specialist on ths period.

- Brandt, Karl. Germany is Our Problem. Human Affairs (Regnery?); 1946.

  One of three works by Brandt critical of Germanophobia and its dubious and immoral practical postwar results, by the distinguished agricultural economist of Stanford University's Food Research Institute The first two are pamphlets lamenting the vengeful policy of "Morgenthauism" whereby Germans were to be systematically starved by not allowing them to produce enough to pay for their own food. The last is a book which, although strongly anti-Nazi defends the German people and holds that European unity and independence can only be accomplished by the integration into Europe of a reconstructed Germany as a strong and equal partner. Brandt reviews American foreign policy toward Germany and points out the incredible blindness toward Soviet intentions and the counter-productive stupidity of the Morgenthau-inspired postwar plans which characterized this policy.

- Brandt, Karl. Is There Still a Chance for Germany? Regnery; 1949.

  One of three works by Brandt critical of Germanophobia and its dubious and immoral practical postwar results, by the distinguished agricultural economist of Stanford University's Food Research Institute The first two are pamphlets lamenting the vengeful policy of "Morgenthauism" whereby Germans were to be systematically starved by not allowing them to produce enough to pay for their own food. The last is a book which, although strongly anti-Nazi defends the German people and holds that European unity and independence can only be accomplished by the integration into Europe of a reconstructed Germany as a strong and equal partner. Brandt reviews American foreign policy toward Germany and points out the incredible blindness toward Soviet intentions and the counter-productive stupidity of the Morgenthau-inspired postwar plans which characterized this policy.

- Brandt, Karl. Germany: Key to Peace in Europe. Claremont College; 1949.

  One of three works by Brandt critical of Germanophobia and its dubious and immoral practical postwar results, by the distinguished agricultural economist of

Stanford University's Food Research Institute The first two are pamphlets lamenting the vengeful policy of "Morgenthauism" whereby Germans were to be systematically starved by not allowing them to produce enough to pay for their own food. The last is a book which, although strongly anti-Nazi defends the German people and holds that European unity and independence can only be accomplished by the integration into Europe of a reconstructed Germany as a strong and equal partner. Brandt reviews American foreign policy toward Germany and points out the incredible blindness toward Soviet intentions and the counter-productive stupidity of the Morgenthau-inspired postwar plans which characterized this policy.

- Brittain, Vera. Massacre by Bombing. New Vision Publishing Company; 1944.

  A courageous wartime exposé of the British American policy of area-bombing German civilian centers, by a prominent English writer-lecturer. Put out under the auspices of the heretical Bombing Restriction Committee, this book gained a considerable amount of publicity since it set the liberal wolf-pack howling. These ardent pen-wielding defenders of (but rarely front-line fighters for) "democracy," "humanity," and "goodness," were forced by Miss Brittain's inconvenient revelations and her passionate moral outrage to either some how "defend" the slaughter-from-the-air of thousands of innocents ("scientific baby-killing") or to challenge her claims as to the official nature and extent of the bombings. Of the first tactic, the less said the betterthough the wartime hate-writings of the Establishment press, evidencing its moral bankruptcy. do make interesting reading today. Of the second, her horrific assertions were indeed complacently admitted in the later official military histories and the memoirs of those involved in Bomber Command.

- Brown, E. C. The Enemy at His Back. New York: Bookmailer; 1957.

  Historical background of the pro-Russian policy of Roosevelt and his associates at Yalta and before, which prolonged war with Japan, and made unnecessary and fatal concessions to Stalin at Yalta. Walter Trohan has shown that Roosevelt had received, even before he left for Yalta, Japanese peace terms virtually identical with those accepted in August after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

- Butterfield, Herbert. History and Human Relations. Macmillan; 1952.

  Able collection of essays by a distinguished English historian who was not carried away by wartime propaganda. Contains a classic chapter on "Official History: Its Pitfalls and Criteria.".

- Butz, Arthur R. The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. IHR; 1979.

The most scientific and comprehensive research work to date exploding virtually all the standard myths of the "Holocaust," including the "six million" yarn, the "gas chambers," the alleged genocide policy and many others.

- Cadin, Martin. The Night Hamburg Died. Ballantine; 1960.

  Accurate and dramatic presentation of the bombing and burning of Hamburg, which ranked next to the destruction of Dresden as the worst Allied bombing atrocity in World War II.

- Callander, Thomas. The Athenian Empire and the British. London and Toronto: Weidenfeld; McClelland and Stewart; 1961.

  A trenchant little volume by a famous classical scholar with a wide knowledge of the first World War, pointing up the serious responsibilities of the British and the parallels between the lack of statesmanlike foresight alike of the leaders of the Athenian and British empires.

- Calleo, David. The German Problem Reconsidered. Cambridge University Press; 1978.

  A series of brilliant essays by a Johns Hopkins professor, offering provocative Revisionist interpretations of the "German Problem," 1870 to the present. Focuses on the geo-political role of a unified Germany arriving "late" in the European community during Europe's expansionist phase, and the hypocritical double standard with which other nations and their "victors' history" have viewed Germany's attempts to gain her rightful place, and to act as Europe s bulwark against the East. This is a good antidote to court historian Gordon A. Craig's Germany : 1866-1945 (a sophisticated example of the Vansittart-Shirer-Hearnshaw school of "history"), which appeared at the same time.

- Cameron, E. R. Prologue to Appeasement. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Public Affairs; 1942.

  Scholarly account of French foreign policy from 1933-1936. Reveals some of the main trends that matured and converged in 1939.

- Carr, E. H. German-Soviet Relations Between the two World Wars. Johns Hopkins University Press; 1951.

  Brief but authoritative survey of relations between Germany and Russia under the Weimar Republic and the National Socialist regime of Hitler by a leading English authority on recent Russian history.

- Carr, E. H. International Relations Between the Wars. Macmillan; 1947.

One of two excellent books by this author on the period between the two World Wars by a leading English specialist in international relations and diplomacy. The first is an objective treatment of the political and diplomatic history of this period, and is very critical of Versailles. The second provides a very realistic analysis of international relations and the so-called morality of nations.

- Carr, E. H. The Twenty Years Crisis. Macmillan; 1951.

  One of two excellent books by this author on the period between the two World Wars by a leading English specialist in international relations and diplomacy. The first is an objective treatment of the political and diplomatic history of this period, and is very critical of Versailles. The second provides a very realistic analysis of international relations and the so-called morality of nations.

- Castle, E. W. Billions, Blunders and Baloney. Devin-Adair; 1955.

  A forceful exposure of the extent, nature, costs and results of the "hand-out" and "give-away" program of the United States in foreign aid since 1945. The story thoroughly matches that of the "Truman scandals" in domestic policy during the same period, and the financial balance-sheet is far more appalling.

- Castle, E. W. The Great Giveaway: The Realities of Foreign Aid. Regnery; 1957.

  Brings his earlier book up to date and draws the logical conclusions as to the results of this policy, both economic and political.

- Chamberlin, W. H. America's Second Crusade. Ralph Myles; 1961.

  The best book for the general reader on the entry of the United States into the second world war. Treats the historical background after 1919, and is especially full on the disastrous results of American entry into the war. Comparable to Millis' Road to War on American participation in the first world war.

- Chambers, F. P. The War Behind the War, 1914-1918. Harcourt, Brace; 1939.

  Substantial and stimulating work on developments behind the scenes during the first world war, many of which belied the wartime propaganda and "war aims" and helped to produce the post-war crises.

- Chesterton, A. K. The New Unhappy Lords. Christian Book Club; 1979.

  This former editor of "The Blackshirt," cousin of the novelist, and late chairman of the British National Front, provides an interesting analysis of post-WWII events.

- Christophersen, Thies. Auschwitz: Truth or Lie. Toronto: Samisdat; 1974.

A German botanist who worked at Auschwitz relates how he never saw any evidence of "gas chambers.".

- Taylor, A. J. P.; Plumb, J. H.; James, Robert Rhodes; Hart, Basil Liddell, and Storr, Anthony. Churchill Revised: A Critical Assessment. Dial Press; 1969.

  This symposium, which cannot be described as an "anti-festschrift" only because of the judiciousness with which its extremely critical interpretations are presented, consists of five essays by British scholars interpreting various elements of Churchill's career. A. J. P. Taylor explores Churchill the Statesman; J. H. Plumb, the Historian; Robert Rhodes James, the Politican; Basil Liddell Hart, the Military Strategist; Anthony Storr presents a psychoanalytic profile. Taken together, the picture that emerges is in considerable contrast to the "Great Man" image so assiduously cultivated by the historical Establishment.

- Cochran, M. H. Germany Not Guilty in 1914. Stratford Press; 1931.

  A devasting refutation of the thesis of primary German responsibility for the first world war, as embodied in Bernadotte Schmitt's The Coming of the War, Scribner, 1930, the final and most voluminous American effort to pin responsibility for the war on Germany.

- Cohen, Warren I. The American Revisionists : The Lessons of Intervention in World War I. University of Chicago Press; 1967.

  An examination of the Revisionist controversy in America after the first world war, with particular attention paid to the interwar Revisionist careers of Harry Elmer Barnes, Charles Beard, C. Hartley Grattan, Walter Millis, and Charles Callan Tansill.

- Colby, Benjamin. 'Twas a Famous Victory. Arlington House; 1974.

  Deception and black propaganda in the war against Germany.

- Cole, Charles R. The Mind of A. J. P. Taylor. Claremont Graduate School; 1971.

  An analysis of A. J. P. Taylor and his historical writings, including his World War II Revisionism. Taylor is seen as a true individualist, having no use for the politico-historical dogmatics of either Left or Right. This work remains an unpublished Master's thesis.

- Cole, G. D. H. A Guide Through World Chaos. Knopf; 1932.

  Able and incisive obituary of the collapse of the war aims of the Allies in the post-war world.

- Cole, W. S. America First: the Battle against Intervention 1940-1941. University of Wisconsin Press; 1953.

  Competent account of the activities of the chief organization which sought to maintain American neutrality and keep the United States out of the second world war. Not sympathetic but neither is the book a smear.

- Connors, Michael F. Dealing In Hate. Institute for Historical Review; 1979.

  Excellent pamphlet on the efforts of the Allies to arouse primitive emotions amongst their populations. Covers Vansittart in some detail. Originally published by Britons (London) in 1966, and in USA by Citizens Council (1962?) as The Development of Germanophobia.

- Cook, Chris and Sked (editors), Alan. Crisis and Controversy: Essays in Honour of A. J. P. Taylor. Macmillan; 1976.

  The festschrift for the most widely-read, and publicly-discussed, contemporary British historian. The essays explore his impact on British and Continental historiography; Donald Watt contributes a comprehensive examination of Taylor's theories on appeasement in the thirties, and how these have affected the historical consensus.

- Cowling, Maurice. The Impact of Hitler. Cambridge University Press; 1975.

  A forthright British Revisionist assessment of the politics of appeasement in the thirties. The author blasts many of the sacred cows about the "inevitablility" of the war and the "cowardice" of appeasement, and dissects the twisted logic of the Churchill-Eden-Halifax war party demonstrating how their aggressive stances related to internal political considerations. Cowling suggests that appeasement, far from being wrong, did not go far enough. The policy pursued by Chamberlain and Halifax was not real appeasement but British opposition at almost every turn to Hitler's legitimate goals in revising the Versailles settlement; the "appeasement" part of it was only that Britain would back down in the end humiliating steps that need never have been taken had she minded her own business and, after Munich, not strewn useless and provocative guarantees around. Chamberlain's mistake was not the inevitable abandonment of the internally disintegrating, crazy-quilt state of Czechoslovakia in 1939, but the giving of a guarantee to her in September 1938 which set in motion the disastrous course of continental involvements, more guarantees to more states, that culminated in the declaration of war on Germany in September 1939. Cowling implies that the wisest British policy would have been one of rearmament and disinterestedness in Eastern Europe, and he questions whether Hitler really had any designs, short-term or otherwise, on Britain.

- Polish Cultural Foundation. The Crime of Katyn: Facts and Documents. London: Polish Cultural Foundation; 1965.

A comprehensive collection of original source materials documenting one of the most gruesome, yet relatively unsung, atrocities of the second world war.

- Crocker, George N. Roosevelt's Road to Russia. Regnery; 1959.

  Also in a Gateway paperback edition. Brilliantly written account of the Allied Wartime Conferences, especially indicating their effect on the growth of Soviet power.

- Current, R. N. Secretary Stimson. Rutgers University Press; 1954.

  Readable and authoritative account of the public life of Henry L. Stimson whose non-recognition, sanction list, and other related doctrines played a leading role in bringing the United States into war in 1941, after he had failed to do so in the Far East in 1932.

- Dacey, Norman F. "Democracy" in Israel. IHR; 1980.

  The noted economist sheds some brilliant light on the darker corners of Israeli society.

- Dacey, Norman F. "Democracy " in Israel. American Palestine Committee; 1976.

  The noted economist sheds some brilliant light on the darker corners of Israeli society.

- Dall, Curtis B. FDR: My Exploited Father-In-Law. Liberty Lobby; 1970.

  Revealing memoir of Roosevelt and his coterie of cronies and "advisors" (Hopkins, Baruch, Morgenthau, Frankfurter White-Weiss, et al.). Traces the culture-distorting influence of these and others over the President and the country, which could (and was meant to) lead only to war.

- Dalleck (editor), Robert. The Roosevelt Diplomacy and World War II. Holt, Rhinehart & Winston; 1970.

  An anthology in the "American Problems Studies" series. This fair-minded offering of contrasting Revisionist and orthodox interpretations of Roosevelt foreign policy considers the question of America's entry into the war, but tackles also the issues of U.S. war aims and wartime diplomacy especially as regards "unconditional surrender" and the legacy of the Yalta conference.

- Dallin, D. J. Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy, 1939-1942. Yale University Press; 1942.

Good summary in English of Russo-German relations between the Pact of 1939 and the outbreak of war in 1941. Critical of Soviet diplomacy.

- Dank, Milton. The French Against the French. Cassell; 1974.

  A fair and documented account of the French collaboration with the German occupation forces during WWII.

- Delmer, Sefton. Black Boomerang. Secker and Warburg; 1962.

  Authoritative account of the amazing operations of British political warfare against Germany in World War II through what was known as "black propaganda ".

- Davis Jr., Franklin M. Come As Conqueror. Macmillan; 1967.

  An unofficial, but highly revealing, account of occupation of Germany. Candid admissions regarding the attitude taken toward German civilians.

- Dennis, Lawrence and St. George, Maximilian. A Trial on Trial. Chicago: National Civil Rights Committee; 1946.

  A first-hand completely documented account of notorious Sedition Trial of 1944-1945 which was based upon the doctrine of "guilt by association." When the same doctrine was later turned on the liberals and radicals who helped to foment the Sedition Trial they protested with great vehemence against any such invasion of civil liberties.

- Dennis, Lawrence. The Dynamics of War and Revolution. IHR; 1980.

  (Reprint of 1940 Harper edition.) Penetrating analysis of the operational aspects of the international forces that promoted war after 1919. His thesis is amply confirmed by developments from 1939 to the present day. Introduction by James J. Martin.

- Dickens, Gerald. Bombing and Strategy. London: Sampson, Low and Marston; 1947.

  A leading British military authority indicts the "hate Germany" school of strategy, the unconditional surrender policy, and saturation bombing of civilians.

- Dickinson, G. L. The International Anarchy, 1904-1914. Century; 1926.

  The best general work by an-English scholar on tha causes of, and responsibility for, the first world war.

- Dirksen, Herbert von. Moscow, Tokyo, London: Twenty Years of German Foreign Policy (1919-1939). University of Oklahoma Press; 1952.

  Memoirs of one of the abler German diplomats who served between the two world wars. Opposed Hitler's foreign policy, especially after 1937. Valuable for observations on British policy in 1938-1939, when von Dirksen was the German ambassador in London. Documents later available show that he greatly exaggerated British willingness to negotiate in 1939.

- Divine (editor), Robert A. Causes and Consequences of World War II. Quadrangle; 1969.

  An anthology of differing interpretations of the origins diplomatic conduct, and legacy of America's participation in World War II. Topics explored include Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech, Pearl Harbor, unconditional surrender, Yalta, the atomic bomb, and the origins of the Cold War. Assembled mainly from the "New Left" Revisionist and anti-Internationalist point-of-view.

- Dobson, Miller and Dobson, Payne. The Cruelest Night. Little Brown; 1979.

  The previously untold story of the greatest maritime atrocity of all time. In 1945 the Soviets deliberately torpedoed three German refugee ships in the Baltic. 18,000 were killed, almost all of them civilians.

- Doenecke, Justus D. The Literature of Isolationism. Ralph Myles; 1972.

  Excellent and astonishingly comprehensive bibliography, in running-text form, of non-interventionist scholarship, 1930-72. Includes books, pamphlets, articles, reviews, manuscripts and collections, Ph.D. and Masters dissertations/theses, and oral history projects. While not dealing with Revisionism per se, there is much material of value on Revisionist trends, historians, and publicists. Especially good for the scholarship of the interwar years.

- Doenecke, Justus D. Not to the Swift: The Old Isolationists in the Cold War Era. Associated University Presses; 1979.

  One of America's leading historians of Isolationism here considers the varying approaches to the emerging Cold War, 1943-1954, taken by the pre-1941 Isolationists. He condemns the "Authorized Version" of the Isolationist movement (as interpreted by the court historians of the FDR era and their heirs of the present) as incredibly superficial, and demonstrates that the Isolationists far from being simple-minded, head-in-the-sand folks were actually of quite widely varying ideological hues, many being extremely internationalist-minded on all issues except war And he suggests that they may well have been vindicated in their World War II views by the disastrous course of postwar events. An excellent

chapter, "The Revisionist Counteroffensive: The Battle of the Books," analyzes the crucial debate over how the U.S. got into World War II.

- Donnelly, Desmond. Struggle for the World: The Cold War. St. Martin's Press; 1965.

  Detailed history of the Cold War from 1917 to 1965. The best historical presentation, non-Revisionist in nature.

- Durham, Edith. The Serajevo Crime. London: Allen and Unwin; 1925.

  Good summary by an English expert on the subject. The most complete works on the subject by M. Bogitschevlch have never been translated into English.

- Eggleston, George T. Roosevelt, Churchill and the World War II Opposition. Devin-Adair; 1979.

  A Revisionist autobiography by one of the few writers to oppose intervention in WWII. Fascinating parallels with the smearing of modern "Holocaust ' Revisionists.

- Ekirch Jr., A. A. The Civilian and the Military. Oxford University Press; 1956.

  An able historical survey of the relations between the civilian population and the military establishment throughout American history. The concluding portion treats of the enormous recent growth of military power over our government and its political and economic policy.

- Eich, Hermann. The Unloved Germans. Stein and Day; 1965.

  A brilliant and restrained interpretation of Germany and of German ideals and political policies, especially during the National Socialist and post-War periods, by a leading German Journalist. Strongly anti-Hitler.

- Engelbrecht, H. C. and Hanighen, Frank. Merchants of Death. Dodd, Mead; 1934.

  Exposure of the propaganda and achievements of the armament industry in fomenting and exploiting war. Probably the best reflection of the implications of the Nye Committee investigation of the armament moguls.

- Ennes, James M. Assault on the Liberty. Random House; 1979.

  The best book written so far on the 1967 Israeli attack on the USS Liberty. Ennes was a crew member. First class research and true "survivor testimony.".

- Epstein, Julius. Operation Keelhaul. Devin-Adair; 1973.

The very first book to expose the betrayal of thousands of anti-Communist Russians, sent to their deaths in the USSR by Churchill and Truman.

- Ewart, J. S. The Roots and Causes of the Wars, 2 Vols. Dora; 1925.

  A comprehensive and decisively Revisionist work by a distinguished Canadian jurist. Is especially severe on British diplomats.

- Fabre-Luce, Alfred. The Limitations of Victory. Knopf; 1926.

  Most forthright of the substantial French Revisionist books on 1914. Decisively rejects the thesis of primary German responsibility for the first world war.

- Farr, Finis. FDR. Arlington House; 1972.

  A lively and scathingly critical biography, rivalling John T. Flynn's classic The Roosevelt Myth as the book doing the best job on the war-President. Farr rather skims over Roosevelt's specific role in anticipating Pearl Harbor, but extended treatment is given his general two-year plan to get an unwilling America into war. We see how the "indispensable man" in the White House relished his role as wartime leader (especially as it took his mind off all those boring domestic problems), and just how his famous "charm" worked (?) on good old Uncle Joe Stalin at the Big Three conferences. Farr sees FDR as perfector of the role of king-President. a tradition developed bv Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, and one which has left an awful legacy for today.

- Faurisson, Robert. The "Problem of the 'Gas Chambers'" or "The Rumor of Auschwitz". Revisionist Press; 1979.

  A translation and reprint, in brochure form, of Faurisson's controversial series of articles in Le Monde of Dec.-Jan. 1978-1979. Centering his argument that the "Holocaust" never happened on the specific question of the existence or non-existence of "gas chambers," Prof Faurisson completely demolishes the claims of such critics of Revisionism as Martin Broszat and Leon Poliakov. Indeed, he points out that Broszat (of the left-wing Institute for Contemporary History in Munich) had to admit in 1960 that none of the camps in Germany proper were "extermination camps" or had gas chambersthus reducing to nothing the thousands of "testimonies" and "proofs" of alleged gassings at these places. Faurisson's analysis of the camps in Polandincluding a minutely-detailed study of Auschwitzleads him to conclude that all of the claims regarding these camps are just as false. In a forthcoming book he will present his researches and conclusions in full.

- Fay, S. B. The Origins of the World War, 2 Vols. Macmillan; 1928.

(2nd edition in one volume, Macmillan, 1930) The standard scholarly treatise on the causes of, and responsibilities for, the first world war. The first volume covers the period from 1871 to 1914.

- Fehrenbach, T. R. FDR's Undeclared War. David McKay Co.; 1967.

  This book marked something of a watershed in the approach to FDR's foreign policy by his admirers. Fehrenbach lays it all out: the Rooseveltian attempts to create a war-provoking "incident" in the Atlantic in 1941, Roosevelt's lying about the facts of the naval "incidents" after they backfired, his determination to get America into war somehow, and his recognition that the "back door" of the Pacific might be the way. No longer do any real scholarseven the most vociferous pro-Roosevelt onesattempt to hide or gloss over the facts of FDR's "undeclared war"; thus there has finally emerged a general acceptance of at least a part of the Revisionist view of the events of 1939-41, and the Rauch-Feis school of idolatory Roosevelt-defense is surely dead. Fehrenbach admires Roosevelt's "initiative" and "foresight" in moving America toward what he thought of as an "inevitable conflict," but he does express some concern over the resultant precedents set in the area of presidential prerogative.

- Felderer, Ditlieb. Anne Frank's Diary -- A Hoax. IHR; 1980.

  Provocative thesis by a Swedish Jehovah's Witness. The author's correspondence with Anne's father is particularly enlightening. Many illustrations, including comparative examples of "Anne's" handwriting.

- Fish, Hamilton. FDR: The Other Side of the Coin. IHR; 1980.

  (Paperback edition) Subtitled "How We Were Tricked into World War II," this memoir-history by the venerable and vocal non-interventionist congressman (ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs committee during the war) runs through the entire litany of FDR's "dirty tricks" in getting America into the war it did not want. Most of the research is drawn from other published sources, but as an introduction to these, and as an account of Fish's own thoughts and experiences at the time, the book has value. It also has its faults: there is some (conscious or unconscious) plagiarization from John T. Flynn's The Roosevelt Myth, and in his analysis of Winston Churchill Fish falls wide of the mark. This book was written before the pioneering Revisionist studies of the "holocaust" became known, so Fish may be forgiven his especial pride at having fallen for the "Jewish genocide" yarn even before the Roosevelt administration did.

- FitzGibbon, Louis. Katyn. IHR; 1979.

  FitzGibbon's 1971 work Katyn : A Crime Without Parallel brought up to date. Describes the atrocity and the attempts made by the Anglo-Americans to cover up for the Soviets, right up to the present day.

- Fleming, D. F. The Cold War and Its Origins (2 vols.). Doubleday; 1961.

  A monumental Revisionist history and analysis of the Cold War, but strongly anti-Revisionist on Germany and World War II.

- Flynn, John T. As We Go Marching. Doubleday, Doran; 1944.

  A courageous and well-reasoned book indicating the trends toward military state capitalism in the United States as a result of our intervention in foreign wars.

- Flynn, John T. The Decline of the American Republic. Devin-Adair; 1955.

  Supplements his earlier book by a brief historical treatment of the rise and fall of the republican tradition and system in the United States. Unfortunately, fails to stress the role of militarism and intervention in this process, the vital significance of which the author is so well aware.

- Flynn, John T. The Roosevelt Myth. Devin-Adair; 1948.

  1948 -- a bad year for the FDR sanctifiers and historical flacks who were out to preserve in perpetuity the holy memory of America's great führer. For in that year appeared not only Charles A. Beard's monumental President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War 1941, but this striking biography, which the hagiographers have cringed at ever since. Surprisingly, this book actually managed to pierce somewhat the Historical Blackout, becoming a best-seller and going through 19 editions. In 1939, Roosevelt in a private letter to an influential editor had personally tried to get John T. Flynn "barred hereafter from the columns of any presentable daily paper, monthly magazine, or national quarterly." Such totalitarian tactics did not work, and Flynn survived the President to writeas a journalistic veteran uniquely equipped to do sothe story of Roosevelt as it had never been told before. The private character of the man is explored at length, as well as his political rise, the New Deal, the devious roads to war in the Atlantic and Pacific, and the sell-outs at the Big Three conferences.

- Flynn, John T. The Smear Terror. Privately published; 1947.

  In this lengthy pamphlet Flynn rips into and exposes the nefarious doings of the private Jewish and Liberal "gestapos" that terrorized American noninterventionists before and during the Second World War. The real aim of such groups as the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, the Friends of American Democracy, and, of course, the omnipresent Anti-(sic) Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was not to expose "Fifth Columnists" and "Fascist saboteurs" (who were practically nonexistent), but to smear and defame responsible and respected critics of the FDR war-policy by falsely linking them to various rabble-rousing fringe groups. Particular attention is paid here to the case of "John Roy Carlson" (pseud. of Avedis Derounian), whose collection of lies titled Undercover: My

Four Years in the Nazi Underworld of America, had a tremendous sale with the gullible wartime public. Flynn exposes the secret ADL backing of Derounian, and reviews each of those four court cases where Derounian was dismissed in judicial review as a liar and libeler.

- Frey Jr., Richard Clark. John T. Flynn and the United States in Crisis 1928-50. University of Oregon; 1969.

  An unpublished doctoral dissertation, currently being expanded for publication as a full-length biography. Covers all phases of Flynn's most productive yearsfrom his crusading liberalism (of the true variety that was virtually wiped out by FDR and the war), his early support, then renunciation, of the New Deal, his lonely and controversial years as the New Republic's only noninterventionist columnist, his involvement with America First, the writing of his Revisionist studies of the war, to his critique of postwar America as a State-capitalist global monstrosity.

- Fuller, J. F. C. The Second World War. Duell, Sloan and Pearce; 1949.

  A leading military authority condemns the WWII Allied "dirty tricks.".

- Garrett, Garet. The American Story. Regnery; 1955.

  Veteran journalist summarizes in brilliant fashion the disastrous impact of interventionism and globaloney on the American Republic.

- Gelfand, L. E. The Inquiry: American Preparations for Peace, 1917-1919. Yale University Press; 1963.

  Masterly account of Arnerican preparations for the ill-fated Treaty of Versailles.

- Glaser, Kurt. Czecho-Slovakia: A Critical History. Caxton; 1961.

  A realistic account for a change of the synthetic state created out of the Austro-Hungary Empire after 1918, devoid of the romantic fiction about its founding Bohemian political æhemers. Prof. Glaser stresses the built-in weaknesses resulting from its nearly 50% non-Bohemian minorities, and the drastic consequences of the decisions which led to the confrontation with its German ethnics, the slide toward pro-Stalinist accommodation and the related policies which found it becoming the most docile Soviet puppet occupying the lands behind the Iron Curtain after 1948.

- Goddard (editor), Arthur. Harry Elmer Barnes: Learned Crusader. Ralph Myles; 1968.

Barnes died just before this massive "festschrift" was published. This great tome represents a tribute to his encyclopedic scholarship by his students and colleagues, many of whom are outstanding revisionists in their own right today.

- Göring, Hermann. Göring's Last Letter: To Winston Churchill. Sons of Liberty; 1976.

  (Reprint of edition translated and originally published 1949 by Johann Shoeman.) The complete text of Göring's famous letter to Churchill, smuggled out of the Nuremberg jail days before he was scheduled to hang. In this remarkable and prophetic political document, Göring -- in a mellow mood, resigned to his fate and satisfied that he did what he could at Nuremberg to rectify for posterity the true meaning of the Third Reich and its struggle for Europe against Bolshevism -- tells Churchill that his "victory" over Germany will prove hollow indeed, as a "victory" over someone not a real foe is no victory at all but a defeat. This edition contains much extraneous material by the publisher.

- Gollancz, Victor. Our Threatened Values. Regnery; 1946.

  One of two books by a leftist British publicist, containing a mass of documentary material on Allied, especially British, conduct in Germany during and after the war which reflects seriously on the British pose of superior morality.

- Gollancz, Victor. In Darkest Germany. Regnery; 1947.

  One of two books by a leftist British publicist, containing a mass of documentary material on Allied, especially British, conduct in Germany during and after the war which reflects seriously on the British pose of superior morality.

- Gollancz, Victor. Shall Our Children Live or Die? Gollancz; 1942.

  The courageous British leftist publisher explains why he refuses to "hate" Germany and the Germans, and decries the "savage appeal to primitive blood lust and a base propaganda of hatred and revenge" which are the hallmarks of Vansittartism.

- Grattan, C. H. The Deadly Parallel. Stackpole; 1939.

  Astute prediction that the interventionist trends of 1914-1917 would be repeated after 1937 and that the Unite States would be involved in a second world war.

- Grattan, C. H. Why We Fought. Vanguard; 1929.

  The pioneer work for the general reader on the intervention of the United States in the first world war. Sound on all essential points.

- Grenfell, Russell. Unconditional Hatred. Devin Adair; 1953.

  One of the most courageous and absorbing books in the whole of Revisionist literature, by England's leading naval historian. Indicts and refutes the senseless hatred of Germany by the British, and realistically analyzes British responsibilities in both world wars, emphasizing the disastrous results. The book completely obliterates the fantastic literature of Germanophobia, such as Richard Brickner, Is Germany Incurable? F. J. C. Hearnshaw, Germany the Aggressor Throughout the Ages; T. N. Kaufman, Germany Must Perish; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Germany is Our Problem ; Louis Nizer. What to Do With Germanv: Lord Robert Vansittart, The Black Record and Lessons of My Life; Paul Winkler, The Thousand Year Conspiracy; Knight Patterson, Germany from Defeat to Conquest; and Brian Connell, A Watcher on the Rhine.

- Grieb, Conrad K. Justice Like Charity Begins at Home. Pioneer News Service; 1945.

  A long open letter to President Truman, reprinted in pamphlet form. In the face of the proposed "war crimes" trials of German leaders, Grieb appeals for a justice based on the true (not the "official") facts of the war's originsespecially the role played by America via Roosevelt and his roving ambassador William C. Bullitt in transforming a European border-crisis into a world war. Considering that only America's entry into the war made possible the devastation of Western Europe, Grieb wonders whether a true postwar "justice" would not involve bringing the bar America's own war criminals.

- Grieb, Conrad K. Uncovering The Forces For War. Examiner Books; 1947.

  Interprets as one of the main causes of this century's wars the influence over governments of the representatives of stateless, rootless International Finance.

- Grieb, Conrad K. American Manifest Destiny and The Holocausts. P.O. Box 783, New York City, NY 10022: Examiner Books; 1979.

  An interesting collection of documents regarding the "other Holocausts" when millions of non-Jews were exterminated by the forces of Zionism, Interventionism and Communism.

- Griffin, G. Edward. The Fearful Master: A Second Look at the United Nations. Western Islands; 1964.

  If there is one work that can counteract the universal effects of elaborate and expensive pro-UN propaganda, this is it. A dispassionate, fact-filled compendium of what this super-national organization has really been doing in the name of "peace and humanitarianism." Should our children's civics and history texts be revised to incorporate this shocking data, the one-world government, globalony

syndrome would be dealt a severe and lasting blow. This is the definitive book on the real UN.

- Grimm, Hans. Answer of a German: An Open Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. London: Euphenon Books; 1952.

  Effective retort, with much valid material, to the British political and ecclesiastical moralizing on the crimes and inferiorities of the Germans. Grimm's brilliant study of Hitler and his policy, Warum, woher, aber, wohin? has not been translated into English.

- Grimstad, William N. The Six Million Reconsidered. Noontide; 1979.

  An American journalist examines the psyche behind the myth-manufacturing of the Holocaustees. Professionally illustrated and attractively presented.

- Grondzins, Morton. Americans Betrayed. University of Chicago Press; 1949.

  One of the first to condemn the internment of Japanese-Americans in West Coast concentration camps.

- Gun, Nerin E. The Day of the Americans. Fleet; 1966.

  Candid admissions -- with photographs -- of the murder of German guards at Dachau by the U.S. "liberators." Written by a Turkish inmate.

- Hagood, Johnson. We Can Defend America. Doubleday; 1937.

  Authoritative defense of the thesis that American security in the 1930's was compatible with neutrality, by another American general of the type which has all but disappeared from the contemporary scene.

- Hale, O. J. Germany and the Diplomatic Revolution. University of Pennsylvania Press; 1931.

  Competent and scholarly Revisionist book which clears Germany of the common charge of primary responsibility for the trend of European diplomacy toward war in the pre-1914 days.

- Hallgren, Mauritz. A Tragic Fallacy: A Study of America's War Policies. Knopf; 1937.

  Very able indictment of the interventionist policies of the United States from Wilson to Roosevelt. An extremely stimulating work reflecting the anti-war sentiment of the 1930s.

- Hamilton, Alastair. The Appeal of Fascism. Macmillan; 1971.

  A refreshingly objective country-by-country study of those European intellectuals and artists who, convinced of the decadence of modern society, found in one or another variety of fascism the saving creed of the West. Includes discussions of Croce, Gentile, Pirandello, Spengler, Junger, Heidegger, Cocteau, Céline, Drieu La Rochelle, Brasillach, Yeats, Pound, Eliot, Mosley, Wyndham Lewis, Campbell, and even Shaw (who, though of course never a fascist, saw a lot of truth in the fascist critique of liberal-capitalist democracy). This book presents a convincing alternative for those who, after the assault of mass-media propaganda and pseudo-history, suppose that fascism was only a gutter-level movement of ignorance and blind reaction.

- Hankey, Lord Maurice. Politics: Trials and Errors. Regnery; 1950.

  Brief but effective critique of the whole war-crimes episode and policies by a distinguished English statesman and jurist.

- Harris, Sir Arthur. Bomber Offensive. London: Collins; 1947.

  The head of the British Air Force in the second world war confirms Mr Spaight's assertion of British initiative in bombing of civilians, and admits that Germany lost the "Battle of Britain" primarily because her original bombers, designed for tactical operations, were not armed to carry on this kind of air warfare. He asserts that the RAF could shoot them down as easily "as shooting cows in a pasture.".

- Hart, B. H. L. The Revolution in Warfare. London: Faber and Faber; 1946.

  Leading English military writer deals with the introduction of strategic bombing as a barbarous innovation in military methods.

- Hart, B. H. L. The German Generals Talk. Morrow; 1943.

  Remarkable collection of statements of German military commanders after the second world war dealing with Nazi military strategy and political policy during wartime. Reveals Hitler's fundamental desire for friendship with Great Britain and proves that Nazi Germany constituted no direct threat to the security or prestige of that country.

- Hart, B. H. L. The War in Outline. Random House; 1936.

  Brilliant and informed indictment of military stupidity in the first world war.

- Harwood, Richard. Six Million Lost And Found. Historical Review Press; 1974.

The original title was Did Six Million Really Die? but this had to be changed to get around a ban on the book in the Republic of South Africa. This short magazine-style publication has been responsible for converting untold thousands of people to the Revisionist cause, despite its several flaws. It has been translated into a dozen languages, and has had a circulation of over one million.

- Harwood, Richard. Nuremberg & Other War Crimes Trials: A New Look. Historical Review Press; 1978.

  Much better than his earlier work, Harwood here presents a detailed, well-researched, andabove allan accurate, description of these one-sided kangaroo courts. Much of the material is primary research, although he also draws on Butz and Colby.

- Hastings, Max. Bomber Command. Dial; 1979.

  An objective assessment of the strategic bombing offensive waged by the British against Germany 1939-45. Fully covers the controversy surrounding terror bombing against civilian targets.

- Hayes, Paul M. Quisling. David & Charles; 1971.

  A fair and objective account of a man whose name has been as unfairly used in the English language as "blitz.".

- Hecht, Ben. Perfidy. Julian Messner; 1961.

  No one is more vitriolic about Zionism than this one-time ardent Zionist who saw the light. Deals extensively with wartime Zionist collaboration with the Nazis.

- Helmreich, E. C. The Diplomacy of the Balkan Wars. Harvard University Press; 1938.

  Detailed and reliable study of the Balkan situation prior to the first world war and of the diplomatic activities and intrigues which lay back of Austro-Russian friction and the outbreak of the war in 1914.

- Hewins, Ralph. Quisling: Prophet Without Honor. W. H. Allen; 1965.

  Revisionist study of Quisling, his operations and fate. Holds that if Norway had listened to Quisling and armed, it would never have surrendered to Germany.

- Hilder, Anthony J. The War Lords of Washington. Box 333, Fullerton, CA 92632: Educator Publications.

A 50-page transcript of an interview with Colonel Curtis Dall, FDR's son-in-law, about Roosevelt's chicanery over Pearl Harbor.

- Fest, Joachim. Hitler. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; 1974.

  No writer has yet attempted, nor would any major publisher dare bring out, a full-scale revisionist biography of Adolf Hitler. It will clearly be some time before we see the realization of the philosopher Francis Parker Yockey's prediction (in Imperium) that readers of the year 2050 will see Hitler in a quite different light than did contemporaries. This book, while certainly not "revisionist" in the usual sense of the term, and whose author would doubtless not appreciate that designation, nevertheless throws significant new light on Hitler and, by approaching the subject rather more objectively than has been common, accomplish to a degree the rescue of history from the Liberals who certainly deride the "simplistic" use by others of a "devil theory" to explain things, but who eagerly apply it themselves in the case of Hitler. Fest states at the outset in his massive study that had Hitler died in 1939, he would be widely admired as one of the greatest political leaders and statesmen in all history. He also provides perhaps the best description yet of Hitler's dream of a New Europe; somehow -- if one is knowledgeable enough to discount the lurid atrocity-mongering -- it does not sound so bad! It should be noted that this book accepts and repeat to some degree the standard atrocity fairy-tales, but read with a critical eye they can indeed be illuminating, and can provoke some thoughts that we are not supposed to think.

- Maser, Werner. Hitler: Legend, Myth, and Reality. Harper & Row; 1975.

  No writer has yet attempted, nor would any major publisher dare bring out, a full-scale revisionist biography of Adolf Hitler. It will clearly be some time before we see the realization of the philosopher Francis Parker Yockey's prediction (in Imperium) that readers of the year 2050 will see Hitler in a quite different light than did contemporaries. This book, while certainly not "revisionist" in the usual sense of the term, and whose author would doubtless not appreciate that designation, nevertheless throws significant new light on Hitler and, by approaching the subject rather more objectively than has been common, accomplish to a degree the rescue of history from the Liberals who certainly deride the "simplistic" use by others of a "devil theory" to explain things, but who eagerly apply it themselves in the case of Hitler. Maser's biography provides a myth-shattering look at Hitler the human being, and stresses his late-in-life medical condition (and his fears about it) as a significant factor influencing his time-table for the destruction of Soviet Communism and the reordering of Eastern Europe. It should be noted that this book accepts and repeat to some degree the standard atrocity fairy-tales, but read with a critical eye they can indeed be illuminating, and can provoke some thoughts that we are not supposed to think.

- Maser, Werner. Hitler's Letters and Notes. Harper & Row; 1975.

No writer has yet attempted, nor would any major publisher dare bring out, a full-scale revisionist biography of Adolf Hitler. It will clearly be some time before we see the realization of the philosopher Francis Parker Yockey's prediction (in Imperium) that readers of the year 2050 will see Hitler in a quite different light than did contemporaries. This book, while certainly not "revisionist" in the usual sense of the term, and whose author would doubtless not appreciate that designation, nevertheless throws significant new light on Hitler and, by approaching the subject rather more objectively than has been common, accomplish to a degree the rescue of history from the Liberals who certainly deride the "simplistic" use by others of a "devil theory" to explain things, but who eagerly apply it themselves in the case of Hitler. In his study of Hitler's letters, Maser posits that Hitler's Weltanschauung only became fully developed after the First World War, a bold new assertion. It should be noted that this book accepts and repeat to some degree the standard atrocity fairy-tales, but read with a critical eye they can indeed be illuminating, and can provoke some thoughts that we are not supposed to think.

- Stone, Norman. Hitler. Little Brown & Co.; 1980.

  No writer has yet attempted, nor would any major publisher dare bring out, a full-scale revisionist biography of Adolf Hitler. It will clearly be some time before we see the realization of the philosopher Francis Parker Yockey's prediction (in Imperium) that readers of the year 2050 will see Hitler in a quite different light than did contemporaries. This book, while certainly not "revisionist" in the usual sense of the term, and whose author would doubtless not appreciate that designation, nevertheless throws significant new light on Hitler and, by approaching the subject rather more objectively than has been common, accomplish to a degree the rescue of history from the Liberals who certainly deride the "simplistic" use by others of a "devil theory" to explain things, but who eagerly apply it themselves in the case of Hitler. Stone's analytical study provides the most balanced account of Hitler to date. He even considers David Irving's claim (which most historians shy away from) that Hitler did not order and knew nothing of any "extermination" program. It should be noted that this book accepts and repeat to some degree the standard atrocity fairy-tales, but read with a critical eye they can indeed be illuminating, and can provoke some thoughts that we are not supposed to think.

- Hitti, P. K. The Arabs: A Short History. Regnery; 1956.

  A very readable summary of the history of the Arabs by one of the world's foremost authorities in this field.

- Hoehling, A. A. The Week Before Pearl Harbor. W. W. Norton; 1963.

Brief Revisionist presentation of the failure to warn the Pearl Harbor commanders of an imminent Japanese attack. Fairly adequate for mistakes of the Navy at Washington but whitewashed the Army and General Marshall.

- Hoggan, David L. The Myth of the New History. Craig Press; 1965.

  The American author of the monumental Der Erzwungene Krieg (The Imposed War) on the origins of World War II, here presents an overview of nationalist and Revisionist schools of thought on different periods of international crisis throughout American history. Included are valuable discussions of (and study-guides for) World Wars I and II and the Cold War. Interestingly, Hoggan is critical of the idealistic and relativistic "New History" movement founded early in this century by Charles Beard, J. H. Robinson, and Hoggan's own mentor, Harry Elmer Barnes.

- Horne, Alistair. Return to Power: A Report on the New Germany. Praeger; 1956.

  The most useful and readable book in English on post-war recovery in Western Germany. A good anticipation and implicit refutation of such examples of neo-Vansittartism as Brian Connell's, A Watcher on the Rhine.

- Huddleston, Sisley. France: The Tragic Years, 1939-1947. Devin-Adair; 1955.

  The most competent description of wartime France by an eyewitness. An honest and restrained account of the nature, policy and problems of the Vichy Government. The only available account of the horrors of the "Liberation" period when the Communists, encouraged by the Allies, ran wild. Over 100,000 Frenchmen were murdered, judicially or otherwise, in an era which, for savagery, dwarfed the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution or the Communard Movement of 1870-71.

- Huddleston, Sisley. In My Time. Dutton; 1933.

  Reminiscences and observations of the man who was, perhaps, the ablest joumalist dealing with international relations between the two world wars. While valuable for personal data, its greatest merit lies in its brilliant critique of the "Geneva system," the League of Nations, and Eden's diplomacy, which he correctly regards as a leading cause of the second world war.

- Huddleston, Sisley. Petain Patriot or Traitor? London: Dakers; 1951.

  A revisionist study, including an interview, with France's wartime leader.

- Huddleston, Sisley. Popular Diplomacy and War. West Ridge, New Hampshire: R. R., Smith; 1954.

Forceful and convincing indictment of the "open diplomacy," dominated by the mob mind, sensational journalism, and excessively publicized international conferences, since it was introduced at Paris by Woodrow Wilson in 1919. Stresses the menace to peace provided by "goldfish bowl" diplomacy conducted by travel maniacs. A book of fundamental and permanent importance.

- Hughes, Emrys. Winston Churchill: British Bulldog. Exposition Press; 1955.

  Very readable and informing account of the public life of Winston Churchill, with special reference to his activities during the second world war and its aftermath. A substantial critical appraisal by a member of the House of Commons who has given special attention to international affairs.

- Hunt, Frazier. The Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur. Devin-Adair; 1954.

  Absorbing biography dealing with the later phases of MacArthur's military career. Stresses his handicaps and superb achievements in the second world war and the Korean War, and his able services in the post-war administration of Japan. Highly critical of his treatment by the Truman Administration.

- Hutchison, E. H. Violent Truce. Devin-Adair; 1956.

  Candid presentation of the Arab-lsraeli tensions in the Middle East by a naval officer who served as head of the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

- Huxley-Blythe, Peter. The East Came West. Caxton Printers; 1964.

  The first major book to expose the horrors of the Allies' forced repatriation of the more than one million anti-communist Russians and Slavs back into certain death or slavery at the hands of Stalin's NKVD. Deals mainly with the cases of the Cossack.

- Hyde, Montgomery. Room 3603. Farrar and Straus; 1964.

  An authoritative account of the operations of the British fifth column in the United States before Pearl Harbor under the direction of Sir William Stephenson, the "Quiet Canadian."

- Ingram, Kenneth. History of the Cold War. New York: Philosophical Library; 1955.

  The first competent history and analysis of the development of the Cold War which has amply borne out Orwell's prediction as to the general system of politics and economics into which the world is moving.

- Irving, David. The Destruction of Dresden. William Kimber; 1963.

Accurate and thorough account of the chief Allied bombing atrocity in Europe. Perhaps the most beautiful city in Europe, it had no military significance. As many lost their lives as at Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined.

- Irving, David. The War Path. Viking; 1978.

  Using only primary research data, Irving portrays a picture of Hitler in the years 1933-39 which is much at variance from the monster the "court historians" make him out to be.

- Irving, David. Hitler's War. Viking; 1977.

  Using his expert knowledge of German, and a unique facility with primary data, the author states, inter alia, that Hitler never knew about any "extermination program." However, he does not attempt to refute the allegation that the program existed.

- Izzeddin, Nelja. The Arab World. Regnery; 1954.

  Able book by an Arab publicist describing the Arab nations in the Near East, their aspirations and policies.

- Jaksh, Wenzel. Europe's Road to Potsdam. Praeger; 1963.

  (First published in Germany, 1958). A lengthy and rueful commentary on the state of political affairs which led to half of Europe ending within the Stalinist orbit, by a chastened Sudeten German Social Democrat. The latter chapters dealing with the World War II era are especially useful.

- Japanese American Citizens' League. Iva Toguri d'Aquino: Victim of a Legend. JACL; 1975.

  A booklet produced in conjunction with the campaign of the National Committee for Iva Toguri to obtain a presidential pardon (eventually granted) for Miss Toguribetter known as "Tokyo Rose. " Contains the full story of her postwar frame-up (even after she had been cleared by Army and Justice Dept. investigations), the sensational press campaign against her, and her 30-year fight for vindication.

- Jarausch, Konrad. The Enigmatic Chancellor: Bethmann Hollweg and the Hubris of Imperial Germany. Yale University Press; 1973.

  The product of a truly massive research-effort combing every source, this sympathetic and definitive biography of Germany's First World War Chancellor (1909-17) conclusively refutes the portrayal of him in Fritz Fischer's Griff Nach der Weltmacht as a dyed-in-the-wool "annexationist" following in an alleged

tradition of "continuity" in German expansionist aims. In reality there was less "continuity" than continued tension between the aggressive Pan-German minority and the moderate, responsible statesmen. As one of the latter, it was Bethmann Hollweg's fate to be caught between the two poles of opinion at the time when external pressure on Germany from the three encircling hostile powers caused the tension to build to a boiling point. In the process of refuting the "black" picture of Bethmann painted by Fischer, this book also forces a serious questioning of Fischer's methodology and his general thesis as to German war aims in the First World War. (For more on the "Fritz Fischer controversy," see below: Gerhard Ritter, The Sword and the Sceptre.).

- Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Jehovah's Witnesses in the Divine Purpose. Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society; 1959.

  A book of mainly sectarian interest and somewhat innocent and over-simplified historical interpretation, but containing most revealing documented chapters on the treatment of this neutralist minority faith in World War II all over the world The mobbing, maiming and even lynching of these people, the jailings without recourse to habeas corpus, and the forced labor and ferocious treatment for refusal to respond to conscription and other wartime patriotic pressures, effectively dispose of the tiresome bromide of American liberal supporters of the war that the excesses of the first world war were absent in the second.

- Johnson, H. S. Hellbent for War. Bobbs-Merrill; 1941.

  Brief and vigorous summation of anti-interventionist doctrine and policies, and a sharp critique of the interventionist group.

- Johnson, Niel M. George Sylvester Viereck. University of Illinois Press; 1972.

  A biography of the famous German-American publicist poet, novelist, and historian. Although not at all an uncritical portrait, the common picture of Viereck as just a "German agent" is here considerably revised, and he is seen to have been genuinely concemed, as an American citizen who also loved his old land, for American neutrality and for the development of good relations with Germany in a world at peace.

- Johnson, Walter. The Battle Against Isolation. University of Chicago Press; 1944.

  While vigorously interventionist, the author naively provides the most complete survey of the machinations of the interventionists in their determined effort to involve the United States in the conflict. Incidentally and quite unintentionally it presents the best case in print for the activities of "America First" during this period.

- Jucker, Ninetta. Curfew in Paris. London: Hogarth Press; 1960.

An interesting memoir by an Englishwoman who spent the entire time of World War II in or around Paris. Though understandably far from pro-German, her observations range far beyond carping at the enemy and are unusually free of mindless idealization of the "Allies," representing that part of the social system not involved in the "resistance" underground, this latter undeniably a fraction of one percent of the residents of France. There is much gossip and rumor in her account, an important part of a book of this kind as these are obvious factors in the making of political views and opinions. Her shock at the Allied bombing of French cities, a topic few know anything about, is a novelty in wartime accounts of this kind, as well as her discussion of the veritable "industry" which prevailed in France devoted to the smuggling out of moneyed Jews and others seeking escape from the German occupiers. Her sharp letter to Duff Cooper of September, 1944, which is an appendix to the book, summarizes her irritation and unhappiness with the fiasco of the propaganda war waged from Britain insofar as it affected the French.

- Kaps (editor), Johannes. The Martyrdom of Silesian Priests 1945-46. Munich: Christ Unterwegs; 1951.

  An important documentary trilogy detailing the unspeakable horrors inflicted upon the Silesian and other Eastern German peoples by the conquering Red hordes.

- Kaps (editor), Johannes. The Tragedy of Silesia 1946-46. Munich: Christ Unterwegs; 1952.

  An important documentary trilogy detailing the unspeakable horrors inflicted upon the Silesian and other Eastern German peoples by the conquering Red hordes. This volume is a massive general account, including an overview of what happened, a brief survey of Silesian history through 1945, and 500 pages of eyewitness reports and documents describing the expulsions, mass murders, desecrations of churches, and the general orgy of rape, mutilation, torture, and looting that made of the Eastern German lands a hell on earth in 1945-46.

- Kaps (editor), Johannes. The Martyrdom and Heroism of the Women of East Germany 1945-46. Munich: Christ Unterwegs; 1955.

  An important documentary trilogy detailing the unspeakable horrors inflicted upon the Silesian and other Eastern German peoples by the conquering Red hordes.

- Keeling, Ralph Franklin. Gruesome Harvest: The Costly Attempt to Exterminate the People of Germany. Institute of American Economics; 1947.

  One of the earliest and best books dealing with the general post-war treatment of conquered Germany. The Morgenthau proposals, the mass-expulsions, the

deliberate famine, the prostration of German capital and industry, the fallacies of denazification and reeducation, the amputations of centuries-old German territories, the enslavement of German labor, the infiltration of Communist and Left-wing elements into positions of power in the East and West!, the cynical designs of the the Kremlin and the West's astounding naivete and trustall these are explored and combined with a broad Revisionist treatment of the matters of German "war guilt" and "collective guilt." This thoroughly researched, movingly written book has become a classic. Hundreds of painstaking reference notes provide an excellent guide to primary and periodical sources of the day.

- Kennedy, Thomas C. Charles A. Beard and American Foreign Policy. University Presses of Florida; 1975.

  A comprehensive, scholarly account of the development of Beard's views on America-in-the-world, which culminated in his advocacy of a non-entanglement policy coupled with internal liberal ("old liberal") reform, and his courageous exposure of the lies and duplicity that got us into World War II.

- Kerr, George. Formosa Betrayed. Houghton Mifflin; 1965.

  Critical treatment of handing over Formosa to Chiang Kai-shek and vigorous exposure of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and the missionary lobby.

- Kessler, Leo. The Iron Fist. Futura; 1977.

  This paperback from the supermarket racks is remarkably accurate and candid about the torture of the Waffen SS defendants in the Malmedy trial of 1946.

- Keynes, J. M. Economic Consequences of the Peace. Harcourt, Brace; 1920.

  Able, influential and authoritative indictment of the economic fallacies in the Versailles Treaty, and forceful argument for the rectification of these mistakes.

- Keynes, J. M. A Revision of the Treaty. Harcourt, Brace; 1922.

  Able, influential and authoritative indictment of the economic fallacies in the Versailles Treaty, and forceful argument for the rectification of these mistakes.

- Kimball, Warren F. Swords or Plowshares? The Morgenthau Plan for Defeated Nazi Germany 1943-1946. Lippincott; 1976.

  The most comprehensive scholarly account of the Morgenthau Plan. Kimball concentrates on the genesis of the plan and the cabinet-politics within the Roosevelt administration between the pro-Morgenthauists (including FDR himself) and those against the plan (including Secretary of State Hull). The last

half of the book is a selection of 40 key American and British documents relating to Allied visions of post-war Germany.

- Kimmel, H. E. Admiral Kimmel's Story. Regnery; 1955.

  Full proof by the Pearl Harbor naval commander that Washington deliberately withheld from the Hawaiian authorities the information which would have prevented the Japanese attack. Also an excellent account of the details of the "Day of Infamy.".

- Klein, B. J. Germany's Economic Preparation for War. Harvard University Press; 1969.

  Definitive exposure of the myth that the National Socialist economy in Germany was primarily devoted to armament and war. Shows that Britain and France devoted more of their industrial output to these purposes.

- Knappen, Marshall. And Call It Peace. University of Chicago Press; 1949.

  Restrained but effective critique of post-war Allied policy in Europe, especially in Germany, which underlines the gap between wartime propaganda and promises and the post-war achievements.

- Knieriem, August von. The Nuremberg Trials. Regnery; 1959.

  A massive and detailed critical study of the NMT series of 12 trials run by the Americans under Allied Control Council Law No. 10, 1946-49. (These are not to be confused with the more famous "Intemational Military Tribunal" or IMT trial of top Nazi leaders in 1945-46.) Von Knieriem was long-time General Counsel of the I.G. Farben Corp., and found himself in the dock during the Farben trial accused of "war crimes." (He was acquitted.) He examines the many disturbing problems of procedure, jurisdiction, punishability, substantive law, and international law raised by the trials and reviews individual cases in depth. He demonstrates exactiy how and why the particular charge of "aggressive war" brought against the German Industrialists collapsed ignomiously, and pays tribute to the judges for their courage in rejecting this claim of the prosecutors. But he laments that all too often the popular historical view of these trials has paid more attention to the sensational prosecution charges than to the final judgments of the tribunal.

- Knightly, Phillip. The First Casualty. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich; 1975.

  A British journalist examines the role of the war correspondent from Crimea to Viet Nam; as a hero, propagandist, and Myth Maker. A much expanded version of Ponsonby, and this time written from a leftist-liberal viewpoint.

- Koestler, Arthur. The Thirteenth Tribe. Random House; 1976.

  A prominent Jewish author shows how the Jews' origins are in Kazakhstan, not Palestine.

- Krasnov Jr., N. N. The Hidden Russia. Holt, Reinhart & Winston; 1960.

  The repatriation of the Russian PoWs to the Soviets, as told by one of the victims. Sub-title is "My Ten Years as a Slave Laborer." Excellent answer to the "Holocaust survivor" frauds which accumulate every year.

- Kubek, Anthony. How the Far East Was Lost. Regnery; 1963.

  Comprehensive and informing account of the Communist takeover in China and the Far East from a resolutely conservative point of view.

- Lane, A. B. I Saw Poland Betrayed. Bobbs-Merrill; 1948.

  An able, first-hand case-study of perhaps the most flagrant of the wartime and post-war betrayals.

- Langsam, W. C. The World Since 1914. Macmillan; 1933.

  A readable, comprehensive survey of the post-war world, based on moderate Revisionist assumptions and implications.

- Lansing, Robert. War Memoirs. Bobbs-Merrill; 1935.

  Rather frank admission of the unneutral conduct of American diplomacy from 1915 to 1917 by the American Secretary of State.

- Lasswell, H. D. Propaganda Technique in the World War. Knopf; 1927.

  Exposé of WWI Allied propaganda tricks.

- Lavine, Harold and Wechsler, James. War Propaganda and the United States. Yale University Press; 1940.

  Good summary of the propaganda efforts and agencies that pressed for American entry into the war.

- Leasor, James. The Uninvited Envoy. McGraw-Hill; 1962.

  Able account by an English author of the flight of Rudolph Hess to England in May, 1941, and its aftermath, including the scandalous treatment of Hess at Nuremberg and his brutal imprisonment since that time.

- Lee (editor), Dwight E. The Outbreak of the First World War: Who Was Responsible? revised edition. D. C. Heath; 1963.

  Sidney Fay, George Peabody Gooch, Harry Elmer Barnes, Max Montgelas, and Erich Brandenburg provide concise summaries of the Revisionist position in this "Problems in European Civilization" anthology. Also included, besides contrasting statements of the orthodox view, is the partial text of the agreement between French and German historians meeting in 1951, in which it was affirmed that no one nation could be saddled with the responsibility for the war.

- Lenczowski, George. The Middle East in World Affairs. Cornell University Press; 1957.

  Comprehensive, highly factual, and reasonably objective survey of Middle Eastern problems since the outbreak of the first world war.

- Lewis (editor), William Roger. The Origins of the Second World War: A. J. P. Taylor and His Critics. John Wiley & Sons; 1972.

  Good introduction to the controversy caused by Taylor with the publication of his Origins ... in 1961. An anthology of the major reviews, good and bad, as well as Taylor's replies.

- Lewis, Wyndham. Left Wings Over Europe. Jonathan Cape; 1936.

  Sub-titled "How to Make a War about Nothing," this bitingly irreverent polemic against the anti-fascist "Popular Front" mentality and its stodgy Establishment supporters caused a stir in intellectual circles with its enthusiastic defense of Hitler and National Socialist Germany. Lewis, one of the country's greatest prose stylists, was virtually forced to leave England at the outbreak of war as a result of the "heretical" views expressed in this and other works.

- Lilienthal, Alfred M. The Other Side of the Coin. Devin-Adair; 1965.

  Frank discussion of the Near East, Israel, and American Zionism by a well-informed Jewish critic of Zionism, with a broad plan for the solution of the Arab-Jewish problem.

- Lilienthal, Alfred M. What Price Israel? Regnery; 1953.

  A courageous and restrained account by a non-Zionist Jew of the impact of Zionism and the creation of the Jewish state in Palestine on both the United States and the Middle East.

- Lilienthal, Alfred M. There Goes the Middle East. Devin-Adair; 1957.

Brings his earlier book up to date, including the Suez War and its immediate aftermath. An indispensable book.

- Lilienthal, Alfred M. The Zionist Connection. Dodd, Mead; 1979.

  This 872-page block-buster is the most comprehensive book ever on the extraordinary control of the Zionist lobby over American affairs. The authora Jew himselfeven examines the way the Zionists use the "Holocaust" to intimidate all who oppose them. Excellent.

- Littlejohn, David. The Patriotic Traitors. Doubleday; 1972.

  This book obliterates the myth of a near-universal resistance to and hatred of Hitler and his aims among the peoples of occupied Europe. Also it debunks the notion that most of those who "collaborated" were part of a tiny minority of cynics out only for personal gain. Country-by-country studies of those European patriots who, either through right-wing "nationalist" or "European Unity" sentiment, joined with Germany in the struggle against Bolshevism. Littlejohn concludes that if Hitler had treated his many friends as well as he had treated his enemies badly, he might have won the war.

- Lohbeck, Don. Patrick J. Hurley. Regnery; 1957.

  Interesting biography of a colorful public character. Contains much valuable information critical of the Roosevelt-Truman-Acheson policy in the Far East.

- Lord, Walter. The Day of Infamy. Holt; 1957.

  Detailed and absorbing account of the attack on Pearl Harbor, from the departure of the Japanese task force from the Kurile Islands to the destructive bombing of the American fleet. While the author does not draw the logical conclusions from his data, their implications constitute a tremendous indictment of President Roosevelt and the army and navy officials in Washington, whose deliberate refusal to warn Short and Kimmel at Pearl Harbor was responsible for any "ineptitude" in the latter place on " the Day of Infamy.".

- Lukacs, John. The Last European War 1939-1941. Anchor Press/Doubleday; 1976.

  The title of this massive and provocative Revisionist tome refers not to the latest, but to the last, "European War." Far more important than that Prof. Lukacs brings a lot of buried and ignored truths to light and blasts many historical lies and stupidities, is the brilliant, even moving, tone in and purpose for which he writes. An intense feeling of "the search" for the real meaning of the European fratracide in its historical, political, philosophical, and cultural perspective pervades this work, which is something of an elaboration on themes presented in Lukacs' earlier

Passing of the Modern Age. Highly recommended, not just for understanding the true meaning of the second world war, but for understanding the 20th century itself.

- Lutz, Hermann. Franco-German Unity. Regnery; 1957.

  Important and very authoritative book stressing the relation of the war-guilt lie lodged against Germany and her Allies in 1918-1919, and the Treaty of Versailles to European trends between the two world wars and to the outbreak of the second world war.

- Lutz, Hermann. Lord Grey and the World War. Knopf; 1928.

  The definitive book on English responsibility for the outbreak of war in 1914.

- Manly, Chesly. UN Record: Ten Fateful Years for America. Regnery; 1955.

  Exposé of the anti-American policies of UNO.

- Martin, James J. American Liberalism and World Politics, 1931-1941 (2 vols.). Devin-Adair; 1964.

  A monumental account of the transformation of American liberalism from support of peace and neutrality to intervention and war in the 1930's. The most impressive product of World War II Revisionism.

- Martin, James J. Revisionist Viewpoints. Ralph Myles; 1971.

  A libertarian professor -- who studied under Barnes -- debunks many of the WWII notions of the "court historians" in this collection of essays. He examines war crimes trials, saturation bombing, wartime propaganda techniques, and Fascist economics. Excellent.

- Martin, James J. The Saga of Hog Island; And Other Essays in Inconvenient History. Ralph Myles; 1977.

  An iconoclastic collection of Revisionist studies covering various topics, including the Framing of Tokyo Rose, Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau Plan. Witty and irreverent. A must for any Revisionist library.

- Maser, Werner. Nuremberg: A Nation on Trial. Scribner's; 1979.

  This was a bestseller in its German, 1977 edition, which obviously shows that at long last the German citizenry are beginning to wake up and question the Allied brainwashing programs. This book is one of the best researched, and most critical,

texts on the kangaroo court. Ten years of research -- much of it with unpublished material -- have paid off. Excellent.

- Mayer, Milton. They Thought They Were Free: the Germans, 1933-1945. University of Chicago Press; 1955.

  Courageous and convincing book which demonstrates that Germans during the National Socialist era were not all demented and enthusiastic slaves of a brutal totalitarianism.

- Mears, Helen. Mirror for Americans: Japan. Houghton Mifflin; 1948.

  Probably the best Revisionist book dealing with the mistakes of American policy in our relations with Japan both before and after the second world war.

- Melosi, Martin V. The Shadow of Pearl Harbor. Texas A&M University Press; 1977.

  Explores the political controversy, 1941-1946, caused by the Pearl Harbor attack and subsequent cover-up. The full story of the investigations, the missed chances for the Republicans to make it a campaign issue in 1944, and the bitter divisions in Congress between Administration defenders and critics.

- Menuhin, Moshe. The Decadence of Judaism in Our Time. Institute for Palestine Studies; 1969.

  The father of the famous violinist vigorously attacks Zionism as being anti-Judaism. A postscript, Quo Vadis Zionist Israel? is incorporated in later editions, but was previously published separately.

- Michon, Georges. The Franco-Russian Alliance, 1891-1917. Macmillan; 1929.

  Able and decisively revisionist French study of the alliance which was the primary factor in producing the first world war.

- Miksche, F. O. Unconditional Surrender. London: Faber and Faber; 1952.

  Proves with abundant historical evidence that the "Unconditional Surrender" slogan adopted at Casablanca in January 1943 was the most calamitous decision in recent history, not only in the way of prolonging the second world war for more than a year but also in making a third world war much more likely.

- Mills, C. W. The Power Elite. Oxford University Press; 1956.

Reveals the triumph of military state capitalism in the United States. By all means the ablest work on the transformation of American society as a result of the developments during the war and post-war years.

- Millis, Walter. Viewed Without Alarm: Europe Today. Houghton Mifflin; 1937.

  Brief but candid description and interpretation of the main political and economic trends in Europe in the mid-1930's. Sympathetic with the revision of Versailles by Hitler. Reflects the era of good-feeling between Britain and the Nazis.

- Millis, Walter. Road to War. Houghton Mifflin; 1935.

  Extremely popular work, and a very effective attack on the Wilsonian diplomacy which led us into the war. The most widely read of all Revisionist books dealing with the first world war.

- Minear, Richard. Victors' Justice: The Tokyo War Crimes Trial. Princeton University Press; 1971.

  A critical look at the Far East version of Nurembergthe intemational trial of 28 top Japanese leaders (including Tojo Hidecki) for war crimes and crimes against peace. The 55-count indictment rested primarily on the theory that since 1928 this "criminal, militaristic clique" had dominated Japan and carried out a conspiracy to "secure the domination and exploitation by the aggressive states of the rest of the world ..." Minear views this theory as simple-minded and ridiculous in the extreme, a product of postwar victors' mentality, and he succeeds in his frankly stated task of demolishing the credibility of the trial and its verdict. Besides considering the problems of international law and legal process, Minear reviews the history of the period under consideration and arrives at Revisionist conclusions. In particular he rejects the notion that the tripartite Axis Alliance was some kind of fantastic, well-laid and unified scheme to conquer the world.

- Mitchell, Jonathan. Goose Steps to Peace. Little, Brown; 1931.

  Brilliant indictment of the failure of the victors and the League to revise the treaties after the war, restore justice, and assure peace. Debunks the "war to end war" myth.

- Mock, J. R. and Larson, Cedric. Words that Won the War. Princeton University Press; 1939.

  Allied WWI propaganda techniques.

- Moellering, R. L. Modern War and the American Churches: A Factual Study of the Christian Conscience on Trial from 1939 to the Cold War Crisis of Today. 489 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.: American Press; 1957.

A courageous, lucid and realistic book which does for the second world war and its aftermath what R. H. Abrams did for the first world war in his Preachers Present Arms. Debunks the alibi that the second world war was morally a "different war" from any preceding conflict.

- Montgelas, Count Maximilian. British Foreign Policy under Sir Edward Grey. Knopf; 1928.

  Briefer work than Lutz and a sharper indictment of Grey.

- Montgelas, Count Maximilian. The Case for the Central Powers. Knopf; 1925.

  The most authoritative German book in English on the crisis of 1914. The latest and most complete German work on the outbreak of the first world war, Alfred von Wegerer, Der Ausbruch des Weltkrieges, 1914, Hamburg, 1939, has not been translated into English. It is the definitive book on the subject in any language.

- Morgan, Sir Frederick. Peace and War. Hodder and Stoughton; 1961.

  Interesting reminiscences of a British general on World War II and Allied occupation, with an inaluable exposure of the favoritism and scandals in the administration of U.N.R.R.A.

- Morgenstern, George. Pearl Harbor. Devin-Adair; 1947.

  The flrst substantial revisionist book on the entry of the United States into the second world war. Deals with both the diplomatic background and the final efforts to maneuver the Japanese into making the attack. Stresses the vigorous Japanese peace efforts and the criminal failure of the Washington authorities to warn the Hawaiian commanders. A veritable tour de force which has been confirmed on every important point by subsequent publication and documentation.

- Moulton, H. G. The Reparation Plan. McGraw-Hill; 1924.

  The calamity of the Versailles Treaty's reparations clauses.

- Muhlen, Norbert. The Return of Germany. Regnery; 1953.

  Describes the rebuilding of the German economy, despite extreme Allied looking policies.

- Muralt, Leonard von. From Versailles to Potsdam. Regnery; 1948.

  Brilliant brief summary of trends and events which made the second world war an inevitable heritage of the Versailles "settlement. ".

- Murphy, Robert. Diplomat Among Warriors. Greenwood.

  Recounts how German PoWs were tortured by the peaceloving American liberators.

- Neilson, Francis. Hate the Enemy of Peace: A Reply to Lord Vansittart. n.p.; 1944.

  Another castigation of the stupidity and immoralityas well as historical inaccuracyof the Vansittart propaganda policy.

- Neilson, Francis. The Churchill Legend. C. C. Nelson, Co.; 1954.

  Details the role of Winston Churchill in recent English and world history, with special reference to his relation to the two world wars. Neilson was long a resident in England, served for a time in the English House of Commons, and knew Churchill and his associates intimately. Effectively deflates the "Churchill Myth.".

- Neilson, Francis. The Tragedy of Europe, 5 Vols. C. C. Nelson Co.; 1940-46.

  A reminiscent, day-by-day diary of the period of the second world war. It is a vast storehouse of information gained from a lifetime of observation and reflection.

- Neilson, Francis. How Diplomats Make War. Huebsch; 1916.

  A British Member of Parliament traces the factors which lead to warfare.

- Neilson, Francis. The Makers of War. Appleton, Wisconsin: C. C. Nelson Co.; 1950.

  Readable and realistic analysis of the forces and personalities that have produced two world wars, by a veteran observer who had a special knowledge of the English situation and politicians.

- Neumann, W. L. The Genesis of Pearl Harbor. Pacifist Research Bureau; 1945.

  Traces Japanese-American relations in the period preceding Pearl Harbor: the Roosevelt administration's belligerencies and provocations, the policy of "maneuvering the Japanese into the position of firing the first shot," etc. This pamphlet itself was the genesis of this distinguished scholar's classic America Encounters Japan.

- Neumann, W. L. America Encounters Japan. Johns Hopkins Press; 1963.

Best general Revisionist survey of American relations with Japan from Perry to MacArthur.

- Neumann, W. L. Making the Peace. Regnery; 1948.

  Brief but informing account of the major wartime and postwar allied conferences. Actually reveals how peace was lost.

- Newman, Simon. March 1939: The British Guarantee to Poland. Oxford University Press; 1976.

  An excellent addition to the Revisionist literature of "appeasement," this is the definitive study of the processes leading up to the fateful guarantee that only "guaranteed" another European war. The author concludes that a genuine appeasement was never really triedthe British were always committed to maintaining the status quo and the traditional policy of not allowing any one Power to attain a predominant position on the continent. He demonstrates that the British leaders knew their guarantee would almost certainly lead to war, but preferred this course to a possible independent settlement between Germany and Poland over the Danzig and corridor questions. In particular Newman confirms the work of David Hoggan (whose massive and definitive study of the origins of the war, Der Erzwungene Krieg, has not yet been published in English) in pinpointing the role of Lord Halifax as war-instigator, and in recognizing that Hitler's ideal goal was an alliance with Britain. Newman bravely commits academic heresy by declaring that the Revisionist arguments of Hoggan, Peter Nicoll (Britain's Blunder), and Kurt Glasser (Der Zweite Weltkrieg und die Kriegsschuldfrage: die Hoggan Kontroverse) deserve more consideration than they have been given.

- Nicoll, Peter H. Britain's Blunder. Communications Archives; 1973.

  (First published 1946) A brilliant examination by a courageous Scottish clergyman of the causes, conduct, and consequences of the second world war. Nicoll begins by bluntly stating that the British declaration of war on Germany of 3 September 1939 was the worst blunder in her historya blunder compounded by her later failure to consider Hitler's peace offers, and whose apotheosis was reached in the simultaneous Red over-running of half of Europe and disintegration of the British Empire.

- Nuseibeh, H. K. The Ideas of Arab Nationalism. Cornell University Press; 1957.

  Competent, well-informed summary and analysis of the nature and impact of Arab nationalism in its historical and sociological setting.

- Orton, W. A. Twenty Years' Armistice. Farrar and Rinehart; 1938.

Very readable survey and commentary validating the thesis that the inter-war period was more truly an armistice than an era of peaceful adjustment.

- Orwell, George. Nineteen Eighty-Four. Harcourt, Brace; 1949.

  The classic forecast of the now prevalent system of linking political tenure and economic prosperity to cold and phony war. Should be supplemented by more complete material in Richard Rovere, The Orwell Reader, Harcourt, Brace, 1956.

- Paget, Lord Reginald. Manstein. Collins; 1951.

  Manstein's defense counsel gives the background to this, one of the most absurd, "war crimes" trials.

- Pal, Justice Radhabinod. International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Dissentient Judgment. Calcutta, India: Sanyal; 1953.

  The published version, condensed from its original 1,900-page length, of Justice Pal's brilliant dissenting opinion on the verdict of the Tokyo war crimes tribunal of which he was a member. He rips to shreds the list of charges against the accused, and in his moral outrage against the conduct and the very fact of the trial even states that the whole farcical trial and-hanging of the Japanese was itself "a war crime of peculiar gravity.".

- Pearson, Anthony. Conspiracy of Silence. Quartet; 1978.

  A Penthouse writer describes the Israeli strafing of the USS Liberty in 1967, and the subsequent cover-up. Fairly detailed, although some of the peripheral material is rather tenuous.

- Peterson, H. C. Propaganda for War. University of Oklahoma Press; 1939.

  Another analysis of WWI propaganda methods.

- Peterson, H. C. and Fite, Gilbert C. Opponents of War 1917-1918. University of Wisconsin Press; 1957.

  The classic study of "the American reign of terror" when the Wilson administration, the mass media, and assorted vigilante groups pulled out all stops in making sure Americans had the "correct" attitude toward the war. Details the persecutions (sometimes involving lynchings and mob violence) of socialists, pacifists, aliens, Americans of German descent, the I.W.W., and all those who were not deemed 110% patriotic. Also explores the role of America's first propaganda minister, George Creel, and his "Committee on Public Information," which took the lead in censoring unwanted opinions.

- Pirey, Philippe de. Operation Waste. London: Arco Publications; 1954.

  Realistic and critical account of the Indo-Chinese War by a French commando parachutist.

- Ponsonby, Arthur. Falsehood In Wartime. IHR; 1980.

  Completely debunks the Allied WWI propaganda, such as the "Belgian baby with no hands" and the "corpses turned into soap" (which was later re-cycled during WWII). New IHR reprint of this 1928 Dutton volume.

- Powell, Col. E. Alexander. Thunder Over Europe. Macmillan; 1931.

  One of two lucid accounts of the troubled European scene, the first about Central Europe, the second largely about Germany, by an experienced English observer, world traveler and author of some 30 books. Col. Powell's emphasis is upon the destructiveness of the Versailles system in preventing any real peace to follow the 1918 armistice, while describing the revolutionary brewing in the region between the Rhine and the Vistula. These are two remarkably balanced narratives, and like his fellow English correspondent, Sisley Huddleston, Col. Powell was aware that another war was clearly in sight unless some extended reforms took place to rectify the gravely unfair settlements of World War I.

- Powell, Col. E. Alexander. The Long Roll on the Rhine. Macmillan; 1934.

  One of two lucid accounts of the troubled European scene, the first about Central Europe, the second largely about Germany, by an experienced English observer, world traveler and author of some 30 books. Col. Powell's emphasis is upon the destructiveness of the Versailles system in preventing any real peace to follow the 1918 armistice, while describing the revolutionary brewing in the region between the Rhine and the Vistula. These are two remarkably balanced narratives, and like his fellow English correspondent, Sisley Huddleston, Col. Powell was aware that another war was clearly in sight unless some extended reforms took place to rectify the gravely unfair settlements of World War I.

- Pribram, A. F. Austria-Hungary and Great Britain, 1908-1914. Oxford University Press; 1951.

  A defense of Austrian policy before the first world war which stresses the harmony in Anglo-Austrian relations once the Bosnian crisis had passed. Helps to explain why Berchtold did not expect England to intervene in 1914.

- Puleston, W. D. The Influence of Force in Foreign Relations. Van Nostrand; 1955.

Able exposition by an American naval authority of the thesis that it is disastrous to limit military action by political commitments, to pretend peaceful intentions while inadequately and dishonestly preparing for war, and to wage war competently without reckoning with the probable political results of the warfare, even if victorious in a military sense. A very realistic book which questions the statecraft and military strategy of both Roosevelt and Churchill.

- Radosh, Ronald. Prophets on the Right. Simon and Schuster; 1975.

  A "New Left" Revisionist historian presents favorable profiles of five leading Revisionist and anti-interventionist thinkers usually associated with the Right-wing: Charles A. Beard, Oswald Garrison Villard, Robert A. Taft, John T. Flynn, and Lawrence Dennis. The author recognizes that in many ways the old distinctions between "Left" and "Right" in foreign policythinking were and are false and misleading ones fostered by the interventionist, global-crusading liberals and conservatives alike who have no use for a pro-American, neutralist foreign policy.

- Ramsay, Archibald H. M. The Nameless War. Britons; 1946.

  (Reprinted 1977.) British naval Captain and M.P., who was unjustly imprisoned during the second world war (along with Oswald Mosley and many others who opposed the senseless European fratricide), reviews the history in Britain and in Europe of Germanophobic war-mongeringespecially among a certain "influential segment" of the population. Ramsaywho knew Neville Chamberlain well, but couldn't dissuade him from the war-posture the "hawks" had forced him intojustifies Hitler's goal of a Revision of Versailles, and laments that Britain and the West did not mind their own business and allow Germany to fulfill her historic role of defending European Culture against the East.

- Rassinier, Paul. The Drama of the European Jews. Steppingstones; 1975.

  A French socialist schoolteacher who was interned at Buchenwald tells of his search for witnesses to "gassings" and his negative results.

- Rassinier, Paul. The Real Eichmann Trial. IHR; 1979.

  An analysis of the background of the Nuremberg Trials of 1945-46, the Eichmann Trial of 1960, and the "Auschwitz" Trial at Frankfurt of 1960-61. This book is a translation and revision of Le Veritable Procès Eichmann (The Real Eichmann Trial) and Procés d Auschwitz (The Auschwitz Trial).

- Rassinier, Paul. Debunking the Genocide Myth. IHR; 1978.

  A translation from the French of three of Rassinier's pioneering books. Contains Le Mensonge d'Ulysse (The Lie of Ulysses) 5th edition which in turn contains La

Passage de la Ligne (The Crossing of the Line) and Le Drame des Juifs Européens (The Drama of the European Jews). Despite a rather eccentric writing style, Rassinier's work remains essential to any study of Holocaust Revisionism on account of his first-hand experiences at Buchenwald.

- Read, J. M. Atrocity Propaganda, 1914-1919. Yale University Press; 1941.

  Probably the best exposé of WWI "Black propaganda." Nobody has owned up yet to similar "dirty tricks" during WWII.

- Reed, Douglas. The Controversy of Zion. Dolphin Press; 1978.

  Although Reed here spends a good deal of time on the roots and development of political Zionism, he feels it necessary to a real undestanding of the causes of World War II and other armed conflicts. His analysis of the "behind the scenes" manipulations of key interventionists is incisive, proving this ex-London Times correspondent to be a courageous, truth-seeking and amazing fact-gathering observer of world events. Some of the more Revisionist chapters deal vwith Churchill, Balfour, Pearl Harbor the Israel enigma and the machinations of the "kept press.".

- Reel, A. F. The Case of General Yamashita. University of Chicago Press; 1949.

  Courageous and informing book by an able American lawyer dealing with the trial and execution of the Japanese military commander, under the authority of General MacArthur.

- Regnery, Henry. Memoirs of a Dissident Publisher. Harcourt Brace; 1979.

  The autobiography of the man responsible for publishing some of the seminal books of World War II revisionism. For years the Regnery Co. shared with the Devin-Adair Co. the lonely distinction of being courageous enough to defy the totalitarian liberals and print Revisionist books. In these memoirs Regnery describes some of the trials, tribulations, and satisfactions of his company's attempt to bring some of the truth about recent history to Americans, in spite of the blackout-efforts of the "free press.".

- Reiners, Ludwig. The Lights Went Out in Europe. Pantheon Books; 1956.

  Very readable Revisionist book on the background and course of the fist world war. Especially good for its treatment of the personalities involved.

- Renouvin, Pierre. The Immediate Origins of the War. Yale University Press; 1928.

Most scholarly French work on the subject. His Revisionism is restrained but he does refute the Versailles condemnation of Germany and her Allies as solely responsible for the first world war.

- Richardson, Dorsey. Will They Pay? Lippincott; 1933.

  The best book on the manner in which the Allies reneged on their war debts to the United States.

- Ritter, Gerhard. The German Problem. Ohio State University Press; 1965.

  A restrained, objective analysis of the "problem," which has been the grounds for so much tragedy in this century, of Germany's internal and extemal position vis-a-vis the rest of Europe Ritter effectively counters the Germanophobia of those wartime and postwar writers who would like to trace a straight line from Satan to Arminius to Luther to Hitler in order to prove an historic German chauvinism and barbarism. But in so doing he also frankly explores the very real isolation and "contrast between (Germany) and western Europe in the manner of political thinking and political institutions" that has existed since the Reformation. In particular he describes the newly-unified Germany's efforts to play catchup ball with the other powes during the European period of expansion and imperialism, the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He examinesas few of the Germanophobes have been willing to dothe German question in its European context, and finds in 20th century German totalitarianism and expansionism the fruition not of characteristically German, but of wide and unsettling European political and social trends. These factors, combined with Germany's isolation in other mattes, and especially her geographic position so susceptible to encirclement, created earth-shaking events and have left us a complex historical problem which no mere placing of "guilt" on the German nation alone can hope to answer.

- Ritter, Gerhard. The Sword and the Sceptre, Vol. II: "The European Powers and the Wilhelminian Empire 1890-1914," and Vol. III: "The Tragedy of Statesmanship: Bethmann Hollweg as War Chancellor 1914-1917." . University of Miami Press; 1970 and 1972.

  In these two middle volumes of his monumental four-volume, 1800-page study of the problem of militarism in German history, Professor Ritterdean of postwar German historians demolishes the controversial Fritz Fischer thesis of German responsibility for and war-aims in the first world war. Although Ritter's study was conceived before Fischer published his neo-Germanophobic Griff nach der Weltmacht (1961, translated as Germany's Aims in the First World War, Norton, 1967), these two volumes were written afterword, and provide the most massive and scholarly refutation of Fischer that has been made (and there have been many). Ritterhimself no uncritical viewer of Wilhelmine Germanypoints out the numerous and serious factual, methodological, and interpretive errors in Fischer's book and notes that Fischer almost entirely ignores the role of the other European

powers in the 1914 crisis and their war preparation and aimsan indispensable consideration if one is to make pronouncements on the question of "war responsibility," as Fischer does. Ritter's entire work stands as a contemporary classicnot only as an overwhelming reply to a polemical work of pseudo-history, but in its own right as the definitive analysis of German militarism and statecraft in the Second Reich. (Translated by Heinz Norden.).

- Roberts, Stephen. The House that Hitler Built. Harper; 1939.

  Able work by an Australian professor which, along with Henri Lichtenberger's The Third Reich, Greystone Press, 1947 constitute the earliest objective works on the Nazi regime.

- Robertson (editor), E. M. The Origins of the Second World War: Historical Interpretations. Macmillan; 1971.

  This anthology includes chapters on and by A. J. P. Taylor and his critics, a comprehensive historiographical essay, a review of recent German interpretations of the Third Reich, and essays by Alan Bullock, D. C. Watt, T. W. Mason, H. W. Koch ("Second Thoughts on the Status of Some of the Documents"), and Robert Ferrell ("Pearl Harbor and the Revisionists").

- Robinson, H. M. Fantastic Interim. Harcourt, Brace; 1943.

  Very readable account of the return to "normalcy" in the United States after the war.

- Rogerson, Sidney. Propaganda in the Next War. Geoffrey Bles: London; 1938.

  After a review of the British propaganda which involved the United States in the first world war, Rogerson, a British intelligence officer, argued that these same tactics would not work a second time. He then proceeded to detail the manner in which the United States could be brought into a war against Germany through the backdoor by successfully promoting a Japanese-American conflict. A cynical but astute and almost uncannily prophetic book. Could have been written a decade later as a summary of what actually happened.

- Rooney, Andy and Hutton, Bud. Conqueror's Peace. Doubleday; 1947.

  Vivid journalistic account by two "Stars and Stripes" reporters of the manner in which the Allies, after battling against and destroying the Nazi concentration camps, almost turned Germany into one vast concentration camp.

- Rossi, A. The Russo-German Alliance, 1939-1941. Beacon Press; 1951.

Brief but useful summary of the Russo-German diplomacy that led to agreement in 1939 and to war in 1941. Stresses Russian self-interest in the 1939 pact, but exaggerates Russian desire for peace in 1941.

- Roth, Heinz. Why Are We Being Lied To? Refo-Druck Verlag; 1975.

  A German publisher looks at the questions of war-guilt and the alleged "genocide" of the Jews, in an effort to get at the truth behind media lies. Instead of original research, the reliance is mainly on other European Revisionists' findingsmost of which have not been translated into English, thus making this booklet especially valuable as an introduction to their research for American readers.

- Rothfels, Hans. German Opposition to Hitler. Regnery; 1948.

  Brief but incisive and authoritative demonstration that the Germans were not united to a man behind Hitler. Stresses the folly of the British and French in not cooperating with the opposition element in Germany to avert the second world war. Reveals the idiotic character of the Casablanca unconditional surrender declaration of January, 1943, which prolonged the war for a year or more and led to immense and unnecessary loss of life and property.

- Rumpf, Hans. The Bombing of Germany. Holt, Reinhart and Winston; 1963.

  Accurate and authoritative account of the chief Allied military atrocities in World War II, which the British began on May 11, 1940 , despite Hitler's proposal to ban bombing of civilians.

- Russett, Bruce M. No Clear and Present Danger: A Skeptical View of the U.S. Entry into World War II. Harper Torchbooks; 1972.

  Yale political scientist takes a second look at his own long-standing "orthodox" interpretation of the second world war, and concludes that American involvement was neither necessary nor justifiable, and in fact set a dangerous precedent for the further U.S. global "crusades" with which we are all familiar.

- Salomon, Ernst von. Fragebogen. Doubleday and Co.; 1955.

  Somewhat cynical but highly illuminating and informing memoirs of a prominent German intellectual from the end of the first world war until the revival of German prosperity under the Bonn Republic. Especially valuable for impressions of the Nazi regime before and during the second world war and of the American occupation. Critical of both the Nazis and the Americans. Favors a government of the elite, but holds that the Nazis did not qualify for this.

- Sanborn, F. R. Design for War. Devin-Adair; 1951.

One of the best books on American entry into the second world war. Is especially to be commended for its demonstration that Roosevelt moved toward war primarily to retain tenure of office.

- Sargent, Porter. Getting U.S. into War. Boston: Sargent; 1941.

  A vast mass of cogent and authoritative material on the interventionist tactics and activities which involved the United States in the second world war. Ill-organized and poorly arranged, but a gold mine of information for the patient student.

- Scheider (editor), Theodor. The Expulsion of the German Population from the Territories East of the Oder-Neisse Line. Bonn: Federal Ministry for Expellees; 1957.

  The West German government's description of the expulsions.

- Schilling, Baron. How the War Began. London; 1925.

  Invaluable source for Russian developments in the days before the outbreak of war, which was precipitated by the Russian general mobilization.

- Schofield, William G. Treason Trail. Rand McNally; 1964.

  The most important part of this otherwise vapid account of the American WWII "radio traitors" trials is the photographs. Every one of the defendants was a physical wreck after their ordeal.

- Schoonmaker, Edwin D. Our Genial Enemy. France: Long and Smith; 1932.

  Amiable but devastating rebuttal of the "Lafayette We Are Here" attitude and the myth of unique French friendship for the United States.

- Schoonmaker, Edwin D. Democracy And World Dominion. Richard Smith; 1939.

  Blasts a hole in the sanctimonious attitudes of the "democracies." A book designed to keep America out of war. Where did it fail?

- Schroeder, Paul W. The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations 1941. Cornell University Press; 1958.

  Although superficially hostile to Pearl Harbor revisionism and the general "back door to war" theory of American intervention, this study does present a thoroughly Revisionist view of the events leading to war in the Pacific. The author believes that American policy toward Japan from July to December 1941 was a grave mistake, making inevitable a war that was in fact unnecessary and avoidable. He cites the unreasonable and unalterable American demands --

especially regarding Japan's presence in China -- as examples of America's tendency to place its lofty and dogmatic version of what is "morally right" ahead of the actual good a policy will do for those on whose behalf "morality" is invoked, in this case the Chinese. In the end, American policy did not help the Chinese, and it provoked Japan into attacking Pearl Harboran attack resorted to "only when she had her back to the wall as a result of America's diplomatic and economic offensive." Schroeder demolishes the myth that the Axis Alliance was a grand scheme to conquer the world for "fascism." In actuality, Japan was always uncomfortable with the pact, and -- like her co-signers -- was in it mainly for reasons of immediate national self-interest.

- Schuman, F. L. Night Over Europe. Knopf; 1941.

  Vigorous defense of Russia's role in the era of Nazi-Soviet understanding and the outbreak of war in 1939 and 1941.

- Schuman, F. L. Europe on the Eve. Knopf; 1939.

  Valuable for its emphasis on the pro-Nazi sympathies of leading English public figures. The book itself is intensely anti-Nazi and more mildly pro-Russian.

- Schweitzer, Arthur. Big Business in the Third Reich. Indiana University Press; 1964.

  xtended debunking of the theory that the Germany economy under National Socialism was harnessed to autocracy and armament production. It was actually a roughly Keynesian set-up.

- Selzer, Michael. Deliverance Day; The Last Hours at Dachau. Lippincott; 1978.

  Candid admissions of the murder of German guards by U.S. "liberators.".

- Shiroyama, Saburo. War Criminal. Kodansha; 1977.

  The life and death of Hirota Koki, the only Japanese civilian to be hanged by the Americans for "war crimes.".

- Sibley, Mulford Q. [and others]. Conscription of Conscience. Cornel University Press; 1952.

  A scholarly investigation of the problem of the war objector in the United States during World War Two, with the emphasis on those persons with religious and related reservations and convictions. A generally much neglected phase of the social history of the era.

- Skidelsky, Robert. Oswald Mosley. Holt, Rinehart & Winston; 1975.

A massive biography of the British political leader who, as a young man shaken by his experience in the Great War and determined to fight for a newer and better world, rose to heights as a promising Labour M.P., then turned to British Fascism as the solution to the country's socio-economic and political ills, and after the second war crusaded for a "United States of Europe." Although Skidelsky by no means offers an uncritical portrait, he revises considerably the standard "dark" interpretation of Mosley (characterized by otherwise restrained historians suddenly relapsing into the "omigod" syndrome whenever considering him), and indeed regards him as perhaps Britain's great "lost leader" of this century. Mosley's ideas -- including those of his Fascist period -- are seen not to have been given the objective consideration they deserve.

- Smith, Bradley F. Reaching Judgment at Nuremberg. Basic; 1977.

  Puts forward mild criticism of the trials.

- Smith, R. Harris. O.S.S. University of California Press; 1972.

  Smith reveals the clandestine operations of this fore-runner of the CIA, both during WWII in Europe, and afterward in Indo-China. Shows how John Birch was killed aiding Mao Tse Tung, not fighting against.

- Snell (editor), John L. The Outbreak of the Second World War: Design or Blunder? D.C. Heath; 1962.

  A volume in the "Problems of European Civilization" series this anthology brings together orthodox, Revisionist, and Soviet interpretations of the origins of the 1939 war. Includes selections from A. J. P. Taylor, Charles C. Tansill, H. R. Trevor-Roper, Adolf Hitler, and the official Nuremberg Judgment. Valuable bibliographical essay at the end.

- Snow, John Howland. The Case of Tyler Kent. Domestic and Foreign Affairs; 1946.

  Informative and sympathetic treatment of the Tyler Kent affair. Kent, a code clerk in the U.S. embassy in London in 1939-40, spent five years in a British prison for making copies of the secret communications between Roosevelt and then-First Admiralty Lord Churchill (who was thus bypassing his own head of State) communications designed to figure out a way to get America into the war. Kent aimed at exposing to the U.S. Congress and people this "secret diplomacy," but his imprisonment and the iron clamp of British and American censorship kept him quiet.

- Ophuls, Marcel. The Sorrow and the Pity. Outerbridge & Lazard (distributed by E. P. Dutton Co.); 1972.

Introduction by Stanley Hoffman. A complete transcript, with photos and appendix material of the controversial French documentary film of 1969 by Marcel Ophuls. The film sets out to explode the "Myth of the French Resistance." This "myth" is not that the Resistance was not a heroic and powerful force -- the film's bias is extremely pro-Resistance -- but that it was surely the representative of "all France" and that the great masses of Frenchmen rallied to its banner and worked with it or believed in it. The film shows just how much of France did collaborate, even enthusiastically, with Vichy and the Germans, or at least accepted them complacently. Though it amounts essentially to an anti-collaborationist epic and an extended smear of the Vichy regime, this study is valuable for its presentation of the realities and extent of collaboration.

- Spaight, J. M. Bombing Vindicated. London: Geoffrey Bles; 1944.

  The Principal Secretary of the British Air Ministry in the second world war reveals that the British had decided to bomb civilians in the next world war as early as 1936, and put this policy into operation on 11 May 1940, despite Hitler's proposal that bombing be limited strictly to military objectives.

- Sontag, R. J. European Diplomatic History, 1871-1932. Century; 1933.

  A mildly Revisionist work, and the most readable general diplomatic history of the background of the first world war.

- Stieve, Friedrich. Isvolsky and the World War. Knopf; 1926.

  Shows how Isvolsky and the French war group, led by President Poincaré, brought on the first world war. Based on Russian documents released by the Bolsheviks.

- Stenehjem, Michele F. An American First: John T. Flynn and the America First Committee. Arlington House; 1976.

  A sympathetic study of Flynn's leading role, as chairman of the New York chapter of America First, in the battle against intervention. The focus here on the northeastern regional section of the Committee provides an important corrective to previous studies which tended to see America First as primarily a "midwest isolationist" phenomenon,.This book well supplements the Eggleston, Colby, and Martin accounts of how decent noninterventionists were hounded and smeared and blacked out by an Establishment promoting a war for "freedom of speech" and "democracy." At the end, Stenehjem suggests history's vindication of the America First position, and also notes the tragic precedent established of a congress and a people abdicating the warpower to a strong Executive.

- Stoddard, T. L. Europe and Your Money. Macmillan; 1932.

How America's allies in Europe reneged on their loan repayments.

- Stone, I. F. The Hidden History of the Korean War. Monthly Review Press; 1952.

  The first important Leftwing Revisionist book since the 1930s. While the author's ideological bias must always be kept in mind, the book supplies abundant material embarrassing to President Truman and Secretary Acheson which they failed to disclose to either Congress or the American public.

- Summers, Robert E. Wartime Censorship of Press and Radio. H. W. Wilson; 1942.

  Very frank description for war-time readers of the philosophy and necessity of censorship. Early WWII examples from radio, movies, the press, and government show how censorship extended beyond purely military and strategic matters into the very realms of "correct" political thought. Makes for extremely interesting reading, considering the "free speech" for which we were supposedly fighting.

- Swain, J. W. Beginning the Twentieth Century. Norton; 1933.

  Wider coverage than diplomatic history, but the chapters on diplomacy are the best Revisionist summary of the underlying diplomatic causes of the first world war.

- Szaz, Z. M. Germany's Eastern Frontier. Regnery; 1961.

  Best presentation in manageable length of the facts about the expulsion of the Germans from their historic eastern homelands after World War II, the worst political atrocity of the Allies during which upwards of four million expellees lost their lives through starvation, disease, exposure, and massacre.

- Tansill, C. C. America Goes to War. Little, Brown; 1939.

  The unrivalled scholarly account of the entry of the United States into the first world war. Even superior to the work of Fay on the European situation.

- Tansill, C. C. Back Door to War. Regnery; 1951.

  A book of great scholarship and learning which devotes most of the sections dealing with the United States to demonstrating how Roosevelt turned to war with Japan after vainly seeking to intervene directly in Europe. One of the most important Revisionist books so far published on the great "war to end all wars ".

- Taylor, A. J. P. The Origins of the Second World War. Fawcett; 1978.

The only Revisionist account of the causes and onset of World War II in the English language. A brilliant and reliable work. Unfortunately, Taylor falls for the "Holocaust" myth without questioning.

- Taylor, A. J. P. The Second World War: An Illustrated History. Putnam's; 1975.

  This is one of the more scholarly and worthwhile volumes in the recent spate of "illustrated history" books. The introductory chapter is valuable for its discussion of the origins of the warTaylor demonstrates again that Hitler had no desire for a general European conflict in 1939 or ever, had no designs on the West, and made no plans for such a war (though he was willing to risk it in his program of revising Versailles and gaining lebensraum in the East). The rest of the book is valuable in a different way: it shows just how conformist the "non-conformist" Taylor can be when approaching the war-as-a-whole. He accepts the "Holocaust" hoax outright, even to the point of blithely repeating some of the more ridiculous claims. And, despite the shady, blundering-quality of its origins, and its disastrous results for the Western Culture, he calls the war "just." Must reading for those who, having read The Origins of the Second World War, wish to understand the limits of Taylor's Revisionism.

- Ten Broek, Jacobus; Barnhart, Edward, and Matson, Floyd. Prejudice, War and the Constitution. University of California Press; 1954.

  Deals with the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast following Pearl Harbor, largely at the insistence of Henry L. Stimson. A serious blot on the record of a country which was about to engage in a battle against Nazi tactics and behavior.

- Taracouzio, T. A. War and Peace in Soviet Diplomacy. Macmillan; 1940.

  A detailed, well-informed and dispassionate treatment of Soviet diplomacy which provides a good background for understanding the 1939 agreement.

- Theobald, R. A. The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor. Devin-Adair; 1954.

  Best book on the days immediately preceding Pearl Harbor. Shows that the Washington authorities had ample fore-knowledge of the time and place of the Japanese attack, and that the failure to warn General Short and Admiral Kimmel was due to Roosevelt's order that no warning should be sent, lest their preparations for defense might frighten off the Japanese from rnaking the attack. Theobald also shows that Pearl Harbor was denied a decoding ("Purple") machine lest the Pearl Harbor commanders might independently decode Japanese messages and take steps to ward off the attack.

- Thomson, G. M. The Twelve Days. Putnam; 1964.

Most modern Revisionist book on the causes and outbreak of World War I. Very readable and reveals Winston Churchill as the main warmonger in 1914.

- Thompson, H. K. Dönitz at Nuremberg. Amber; 1976.

  A collection of critical commentaries on Nuremberg by leading Western military men and politicians.

- Tittman, A. O. The Planned Famine. Sons of Liberty; 1976.

  (Reprint of 1947 edition.) One of two impassioned contemporary attacks by this author on the brutality and insanity of the Allies' postwar "Morgenthau Plan" (officially endorsed by Roosevelt and Churchill) for the systematic starvation of millions of German men, women, and children. Despite official disclaimers after the revolting details of the plan became public knowledge, many of its provisions were in fact being enacted under JCS Directive 1067. This policy of starvation industry-wrecking, and general economic debilitationdesigned ultimately to reduce Germany to a depopulated "pasture"was abandoned only with the onset of the Cold War and the realization that perhaps live Germans would be more useful to the "democracies" than dead ones.

- Tittman, A. O. Incredible Infamy. Sons of Liberty; 1976.

  (Reprint of 1947 edition.) One of two impassioned contemporary attacks by this author on the brutality and insanity of the Allies' postwar "Morgenthau Plan" (officially endorsed by Roosevelt and Churchill) for the systematic starvation of millions of German men, women, and children. Despite official disclaimers after the revolting details of the plan became public knowledge, many of its provisions were in fact being enacted under JCS Directive 1067. This policy of starvation industry-wrecking, and general economic debilitationdesigned ultimately to reduce Germany to a depopulated "pasture"was abandoned only with the onset of the Cold War and the realization that perhaps live Germans would be more useful to the "democracies" than dead ones.

- Tobias, Fritz. The Reichstag Fire. Putnam; 1964.

  An exhaustively researched study of the startling incident of January, 1933 which world Communist and affiliated propaganda succeeded in blaming on the Hitler regime at the time. The author, a political opponent of the Nazis, has demonstrated conclusively that the latter were correct in charging the Communists with the commission of this famous act of arson.

- Togo, Shigenroi. The Cause of Japan. Simon and Schuster; 1956.

  The Japanese Foreign Minister at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack presents the case for Japan, seeking to demonstrate that Japanese policy was based on a desire

for peace and that Japan was forced into war for self-preservation. His case would have been greatly strengthened if he had been able to use all of the documents available to the best American writers on the subject. Incidentally, he reveals the fact that the Japanese government sought peace by early spring of 1945 and that the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was entirely unnecessary to bring a quick victory for the Allies.

- Tolstoy, Nikolai. The Secret Betrayal. Charles Scribner; 1978.

  A descendant of the famous novelist tells the horrific story of the forced repatriation of Russian PoWs and their families.

- Trefousse, H. L. Germany and American Neutrality, 1939-1941. Bookman Associates; 1951.

  While strongly pro-Roosevelt, this book is the most complete summary of Roosevelt's determined but futile efforts to provoke the Germans to make war on the United States because of our unneutral acts, especially in regard to convoying.

- Turner, J. K. Shall It Be Again? Huebsch; 1922.

  Emphasizes the fallacies in the Wilsonian war propaganda, stresses economic factors in our intervention, and reveals that Wilson ultimately accepted the same interpretation of the war for which he imprisoned Eugene Debs.

- Turnwald (editor), W. K. Documents on the Expulsion of the Sudeten Germans. Munich: University Press; 1953.

  Extensive source material on the Czech brutalities and massacres during the expulsion of the Germans from the Sudeten area. Shows that the unfortunate episode of Lidice was reproduced many times by the Czechs themselves in their treatment of German expellees, who often turned even to the Russians for protection from the Czechs.

- Utley, Freda. The High Cost of Vengeance. Regnery; 1949.

  Excellent, readable, well documented account of the cruelties, and of the disasters, to victors and vanquished alike, which resulted from the application of the slightly modified Stalin-White-Morgenthau Plan to conquered Germany after 1945.

- Van der Vlugt, Ebed. Asia Aflame. Devin-Adair; 1955.

  Vivid and informative book showing the results of the ill-advised Roosevelt plan for destroying the military and naval power of Japan, the only country which

could and would have checked Communist penetration and domination of the Far Easl;.

- Vary, Colin. The Victims. P.O. Box 926, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa: Self-published; 1979.

  An Australian photographer shows how easy it is to fake photographs, and illustrates with some WWII examples.

- Veale, F. J. P. Advance to Barbarism. IHR; 1979.

  The best general book on the Nuremberg Trials. It not only reveals the illegality, fundamental immorality, and hypocrisy of these trials but also shows how they are bound to make any future world wars (or any important wars) far more brutal and more destructive to life and property. A very readable and impressive volume and a major contribution to any rational peace movement.

- Veale, F. J. P. Crimes Discreetly Veiled. IHR; 1979.

  Interesting collection of Allied war crimes, with special emphasis on the Russian murder of thousands of Polish officers and nobles in the Katyn Forest.

- Viereck, George S. Men Into Beasts. Fawcett; 1952.

  The second of two volumes of Viereck's autobiography. In this, he recalls his efforts to keep America out of war, and the ridiculous Sedition Trial of 1944-45, in which prosecutor O. John Rogge (the American "Vyshinsky") attempted to implicate him and others as "agents" in a "Nazi World Conspiracy.".

- Viereck, George S. Spreading Germs of Hate. Liveright; 1930.

  WWI black propaganda.

- Villari, Luigi. Italian Foreign Policy under Mussolini. Devin-Adair; 1956.

  Able first-hand presentation of the Italian case by the dean of Italian diplomatic historians. An authoritative and indispensable book.

- Villari, Luigi. The Liberation of Italy. C.C. Nelson Co.; 1959.

  Authoritative account by leading Italian historian and diplomat of the fall of the fascist state in Italy and the massacres carried out by the Communist underground.

- Walendy, Udo. Forged Atrocities Malign The German Nation. Vlotho, Germany: Udo Walendy; 1979.

An interesting collection of WWII "atrocity" photographs, which the author seeks to prove are faked. Some examples more convincing than others.

- Walendy, Udo. The Methods of Re-education. Verlag fur Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtforschung; 1979.

  The post-war period brought the Germans the blessings not only of "Victors' Justice" (Nuremberg), but of "Victors' Truth" (denazification and re-education). Indeed, this re-education is still going onand not just for the Germans' benefit. In this illustrated 40-page brochure, a distinguished German Revisionist looks critically at democratic-liberal-communist style "re-education," particularly as it pertains to the "Holocaust" and "war-guilt" lies. An interesting section recounts the author's frustrations in trying to find the originals of supposedly incriminating SS-documents: copies abound, but the "originals" are "not available !".

- Waller (editor), George M. Pearl Harbor: Roosevelt and the Coming of the War, revised edition. D.C. Heath; 1965.

  An anthology in the "Problems in American Civilization" series. Selections from the Revisionist works of Beard, Tansill, Theobald, Chamberlin and Kimmel share space with the cour thistory of Feis, Rauch, Morison, and Wohlstetter. Paul W. Schroeder offers an anti-Revisionist "Appraisal" at the end, but the Introduction by Waller is a model of scholarly fairness and objectivity.

- Waller (editor), Willard. War in the Twentieth Century. Random House; 1939.

  An able and authoritative symposium which treats of the social and cultural impact of war and states the logical lessons taught by the first world war and its aftermath. It was the impressive but ineffective "swan song" of the interwar Revisionism.

- Watts, V. O. The United Nations: Planned Tyranny. Devin-Adair; 1955.

  Self explanatory title.

- Wedel, O. H. Austro-German Diplomatic Relations, 1908-1914. Stanford University Press; 1932.

  A solid, dispassionate, and well-documented presentation of the Austro-German situation and understandings between the Bosnian crisis and the coming of the first world war.

- Wegerer, Alfred von. Origins of the Second World War. R. R. Smith; 1941.

Brief presentation of the German case by a leading German authority on the causes of the first world war. Documents which have since become available make the case against Britain and Poland far more impressive.

- Wegerer, Alfred von. Refutation of the Versailles War Guilt Thesis. Knopf; 1930.

  The most thorough and competent exposure of the fallacy of the Versailles verdict to the effect that Germany and her Allies were solely responsible for the first world war. Based on a careful study of the latest documents.

- Weglyn, Michi. Years of Infamy. William Morrow; 1978.

  Now a famous clothes designer, Mrs. Weglyn was one of the unfortunate 120,000 Japanese-Americans to be rounded up in 1941 and interned without trial in a concentration camp. Excellent first-hand and researched material.

- Weingartner, Jarnes J. Crossroads of Death. University of California Press; 1979.

  A liberal academic examines the "Malmedy Massacre" war crimes trial and finds substantial evidence of U.S. Army torture of German defendants.

- Weizsacker, Ernst von. Memoirs. Regnery; 1951.

  Reminiscences of the capable and dignified German diplomat who served as State Secretary in the German Foreign Office from 1938 to 1943. Especially valuable for its documentation on events from the Anschluss with Austria in March, 1939, to the outbreak of war with Russia in June, 1941. Critical of von Ribbentrop and sympathetic with the growing opposition to Hitler after 1941.

- Wheeler-Bennett, J. W. The Wreck of Reparations. Morrow; 1933.

  Best general appraisals of the Reparations fiasco and its effect on world trends.

- Whitcomb (translator), Philip W. France During the German Occupation, 1940-1944, 3 vols. The Hoover Institute and Stanford University Press; 1958.

  A remarkable collection of materials, amounting to over 1,600 pages, mainly based on affidavits filed by French civilian and military personalities who were part of the wartime regime in France, which give a startlingly-different picture of what happened in France between the debacle of spring, 1940 and the Allied invasion in mid-1944 than is found in the literature of either the "resistance"-guerilla elements or even the Gaullists. A mass of unpublished material about equal to this set and which may be even more revealing remains unpublished in the Hoover Institute archives. Whitcomb was a widely-known correspondent who spent the entire war either in France or adjoining Monaco.

- Whitehead, Don. The FBI Story. Random House; 1957.

  Contains a cogent chapter: "Espionage Limited," which reveals how the FBI agents at Pearl Harbor were prevented from intercepting and decoding Japanese messages which would have warned General Short and Admiral Kimmel in ample time to repel the attack.

- Widener, A. Behind the UN Front. The Bookmailer; 1955.

  Severely criticizes the United Nations for its effect on both the foreign relations and the domestic policy of the United States.

- Willis, I. C. England's Holy War. Knopf; 1928.

  Brilliant and astute debunking of the British war myth, especially as expounded by British Liberals, such as A. G. Gardiner, H G. Wells, and others.

- Wilmot, Chester. The Struggle for Europe. Collins; 1952.

  Masterly account of the struggle between East, West, and Axis for the European continent. A generally orthodox interpretation (accepting the myth of Nazi war-guilt, and the necessity of the war), it nevertheless severely criticizes the Allied policy of "unconditional surrender," the saturation bombing of Germany, and the Morgenthau Plan mentality. Points out the Western Allies' incredible naivety in dealing with Stalin, and their lack of any real war-aim save a "victory" which proved Pyrric indeed.

- Wittmer, Felix. The Yalta Betrayal. Caxton Printers; 1953.

  Brief and critical discussion of the Yalta Conference and its unfortunate results.

- Wormser, R. A. The Myth of the Good and Bad Nations. Regnery; 1954.

  A realistic review of diplomatic, political and military history which devastatingly refutes the now popular conception that wars and oppressive policies are always due to the moral degradation and racial inferiority of enemy peoples. Vindicates Revisionism on a broad historical canvas.

- Zawodny, J. K. Death in the Forest. University of Notre Dame Press; 1962.

  The definitive account of the murder of some fifteen thousand Polish prisoners of war in the Katyn Forest and elsewhere.

- Zayas, Alfred M. de. *Nemesis at Potsdam*. Routledge & Keegan Paul; 1979.

A new edition of this detailed description of the expulsion of millions of ethnic Germans from their homelands in eastern Europe.

- Zink, Harold. *American Military Government in Germany*. Macmillan; 1947.

  Straight-forward and authoritative account of American military government in occupied Germany.

- Barnes, Harry Elmer [and others]. *Select Bibliography of Revisionist Books Dealing with The Two World Wars and Their Aftermath -- Supplement*. Privately published; 1966.

  Compiled by Barnes and 7 other scholars, this includes often-colorful synposes of each work listed. Much Revisionist work has been done since this was put together, but it remains the indispensable guide to early Revisionism. (The entire contents have been incorporated into the present bibliography.).

- Fish, Hamilton. *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin*. Vantage; 1976.

  Subtitled "How We Were Tricked into World War II," this memoir-history by the venerable and vocal non-interventionist congressman (ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs committee during the war) runs through the entire litany of FDR's "dirty tricks" in getting America into the war it did not want. Most of the research is drawn from other published sources, but as an introduction to these, and as an account of Fish's own thoughts and experiences at the time, the book has value. It also has its faults: there is some (conscious or unconscious) plagiarization from John T. Flynn's The Roosevelt Myth, and in his analysis of Winston Churchill Fish falls wide of the mark. This book was written before the pioneering revisionist studies of the "Holocaust" became known, so Fish may be forgiven his especial pride at having fallen for the "Jewish genocide" yarn even before the Roosevelt administration did.

- Viereck, George S. *My Flesh and Blood: A Lyric Autobiography With Indiscreet Annotations*. Liveright; 1931.

  The first of two volumes of Viereck's autobiography. In this, he recounts his revisionist activities and writings relating to World War I.